级八十月正年九十七百八千一英 Vol. XXXV. No. 4848.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1879.

日六十月二十年寅戊

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received in-

& Co. rto sell by Public Auction, by

Order of the Mortgagees, on or abou

the 20th January, 1879, the 1st Class

IRON SCREW STEAMSHIP

"AMERICA,"

of 563 Tons Net Register, Built in 1873

by Messrs, J. and R. Swan, of Dumbar-

ton, and Engined by Messrs. Top and

McGregor, of Glasgow, with Compound

Vertical Direct-Acting Surface-Condens-

ing Engines of 90 Horse-Power (nominal),

working up to 450 H.-P. effectual; Con-

sumption of Coal (Cardiff), about 8 Tons;

Speed, about 8 Knots; Capacity of

Bunkers, 180 Tons; Diameter of Cylin-

Tonnage Deck to Ceiling, 20 feet 91 in.

Spar Deck, Deck to Deck, 6 feet 7 in.;

Draft, light, 9 feet.; loaded, 17 feet.; D.

W. Capacity, including Bunkers, 1,100

Tons, or 16,500 Piculs exclusive of Bun-

kers; Class. Lloyds 90 Al; Water

Ballast Tween Decks laid; 3 Steam

Winches, and HARFIELD's Patent Wind-

lass; Saloon amidships for 10 Cabin

Passengers and Cabin aft, for 3. Boilers

retubed in Hongkong in June, and the

Hull and Machinery now in first-class

structions from Messrs BIRLEY

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON :- F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lune, Lombard Street. George Street & Co., 30, Cornhill. Gondon & Goton, Ludgate Oirous, E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall

PARIS AND EUROPE :- LEON DE ROSNY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris,

NEW YORK:-ANDREW WIND, 138, Nassau Street. AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW

ZEALAND :- GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourns and Sydney. SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally :- BEAN & BLACK, San Fran-

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:-SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. O. HEINSZEN

& Co., Manila. CHINA:-Macao. Messrs A. A. DE MELLO Swatow, CAMPBELL & Uc & Co. WILBON, NICHOLLS & Co. Kuvenow, Hader & Co. Shanghai. LANE, CRAWFOUD & Co., and KREET & WALSH. Yokohama, LANE, CRAW-FORD & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL,.....5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND,......1,200,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS. Chairman-F. D. Sassoon, Esq. Deputy Chairman-W. H. Forses, Esq. K. R. BELILIOS, Esq. | A. McIver, Esq. H. L. DALRYMPLE, WILHELM REINERS, W. S. Young, Esq. H. Hoppius, Esq. Hon. W. KESWICK,

OHIEF MANAGEB. Hongkong,.....THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER. Shanghai, Ewen Cameron, Esq. LONDON BANKERS.-London and County

> HONGKONG. INTEREST. ALLOWED.

N Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily Hongkong, November 16, 1878. balance.

For Fixed Deposits :-For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum, 4 per cent, 5 per cent. ..

LOCAL BRLES DISCOUNTED. Credits granted on approved Securities. and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East. Hongkong, November 26, 1878.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

TO ATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS. At '.3 months' notice 8% per Annum.

On Current Accounts at Rates which can be ascertained at their Office. D. A. J. CROMBIE,

Acting Manager. Oriental Bank Corporation, Hongkong, November 23, 1878.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUS. TRALIA, AND OHINA.

Banke s. THE BANK OF ENGLAND, '-

THE CITY BANK.

CAPITAL,£800 000.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND:

HE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East : buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DE-

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent, per annum on the daily balance.

Or Fixed Deposits. For 3 months, 3 per cent, per sinuiti. 4 per cent. o per centi

For sale.

FOR SALE.

TIME NEW FIGS, direct from Smyrns. Brazil and Barcelona NUTS. LETTS'S DIARIES for 1879. Central and Pin Fire CARTRIDGE

CASES. CLOTH and FELT GUN-WADS. American PARLOUR and COOKING

COAL SCUTTLES, new designs. FENDERS and FIRE IRONS.

COCOA MATTING. TAPESTRY CARPET.

DOOR MATS. California LAMBSWOOL BLANKETS. WHITNEY BLANKETS. REP and other TABLE COVERS.

Fancy Patterns. TABLE LINEN. Fine TURKISH TOWELS. LINEN SHEETING. PILLOW

GREEN and MARONE REP. FLANNEL SHIRTINGS. FANCY FLANNEL for Gents'. Suits.

NAVY BLUE SERGE.

CLOTH TROWSER LENGTHS, Assorted Patterns. ALBUMS, in great variety. CRUMB BRUSHES and TRAYS. CHUBB'S CASH and DEED BOXES.

VEYRON'S AUTOMATIC COFFEE MACHINES. COFFEE ROASTERS. TREMBLING

CALL BELLS. IMPERIAL TRACING CLOTH. DESSERT, DINNER and BREAK-FAST SERVICES.

TABLE GLASSWARE, of every Description. FOLDING CHAIRS.

CIGARS, CIGARETTES. KELLY'S FAMOUS OUT TOBACCOS. HOUSEHOLD STORES, of every Description.

CLARET in Casks, MALT. HOPS. CAUSTIC SODA, CANADIAN POTASH.

LIME, &c., &c., &c. LAMMERT, ATKINSON & CO.

H I N STULTZ, -

HAS JUST RECEIVED FER "CYPHRENES."

HAS FOR SALE-NEW PATTERNS in CARPETS. WINDOW CURTAINS of all kinds. TABLE CLOTHS & TABLE NAPKINS. HATS IN EVERY STYLE.

DRESS BOOTS, and SHOES.

88 and 90, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, December 11, 1878.

> To Lat. TO BE LET.

TTOUSES' Nos. 5 and 9, Zetland Street. DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co. Hongkong, January 2, 1879.

TO LET.

TAIRST-CLASS OFFICES and GO. - DOWNS, Nos. 54 and 60, Praya Central.

Apply to WO HANG, Nos. 6 and 7, Praya West.

Hongkong, January 2, 1879. TO LET.

TN the Houses on MARINE LOT 65. formerly known as the Blue Houses. situate on Praya East FIRST FLOOR, No. 2, with possession

1st February. SIX SPACIOUS ROOMS, with Cor-

ridors and Out-houses in the DWELLING Wanchai. These may be had in Apartments of Two or Three Rooms to suit convenience. Fine spacious Verandah looking on the Harbour. Immediate Possession. TO LET.

TIRST CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS. attached to Blue Houses at Wanchai, MARINE LOT 65.

A SPACIOUS TIMBER YARD, close to the Wanchai Pier. Timber received on Storage or the Yard Rented. For further particulars, apply to

MEYER & Co. Hongkong, Attgust 16, 1878.

TO BE LET. 11WO Excellent STONE FLOORED GODOWNS, on Marine Lot No. 10, Praya Central.

Apply to TURNER & Col Honghopy, Appull 1, 1878

For Sale.

ARRIVALS.

TOOLLEN SOCKS, DRAWERS and UNDERSHIRTS. LETTS'S DIARIES. LETTS'S DIARIES. RIDING WHIPS, BRIDLES and PONY HARNESS. RUG STRAPS, YORK HAMS, CHIT BOOKS. HORSE CLIPPERS, FILTERS, SILBER LAMPS. , French and English BOOTS and SHOES. The New Patent LIFE VESTS. PONY HARNESS, CHUBB'S FIREPROOF SAFES.

SALAMANDERS for Heating Baths. WORKS OF REFERENCE, California APPLES. HAIR BRUSHES, BILLIARD CLOTHS. COPYING PRESSES, CHRISTY'S HATS. SCARFS, COLLARS, KID GLOVES. FOOD WARMERS, CIGARETTES. CRICKET BATS, BALLS, GLOVES, &c.

DOG COLLARS and CHAINS, TENNIS BALLS.

PARTAGA'S HAVANA CIGARS. BATH TOWELS, PAINT BOXES. DAMASK for Table Cloths, STATIONERY PATENT WATER CLOSETS, POCKET BOOKS.

> CHILDREN'S BOOKS, VALISES. Ladies' and Gentlemen's DRESSING BAGS, Fitted. AIR CUSHIONS, BILLIARD BALLS: SHORT SNIDERS with SWORD BAYONETS.

BASS'S ALE, Bottled by Foster. Bass in Hhds., SACCONE'S SHERRIES

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. Hongkong, January 9, 1879.

Intimations.

G. FALCONER & Co.,

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS, JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS. 48, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, December 20, 1878. HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY,

LIMITED.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CANTON.

THE "KIN-SHAN" will make a Trip to CANTON and Back on SUNDAY Next, the 19th Instant, leaving Hongkong CARBOLIC ACID. CHLORYDE OF at 8 a.m., and CANTON at 4 p.m. By Order,

P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary. Hongkong, January 15, 1879.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAC STEAMBOAT COMPANY,

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

LIMITED.

THE Twenty-Fifth Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be Held at the Office of the Company, No. 50 A, Queen's Road, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th Instant, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of Receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and electing a Director and Auditors.

By Order of the Board of Directors, P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary.

Hongkong, January 10, 1879.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAC STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTIOE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 29th Instant, inclusive. By Order of the Board of Directors, P. A. DA COSTA,

Secretary. Hongkong, January 10, 1879.

PLEASE NOTICE.

TAR. H. SCHUREN begs to advertise that he will leave this Colony for Eunors on or about the 8th of March next. and that therefore no Photos, can be taken by him after the 28th of February. Hongkong, January 13, 1879.

NOTICE.

ROM the 1st of October, DR EASTLACKE will receive his PATIENTS at his new DENTAL ROOMS. No. 80, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, over the MEDICAL HALL Hongkong, September 25, 1878.

HUTCHING begs to announce to the Community of Hongkong that he will be able to supply BEEF, MUTTON, &c.; from 1st October, and trusts that they may grant him their support; SHOP - WELLINGTON STREET, opposite

the Cathedral. Hongkong, September 20, 1875, intimations.

MOORE & Co.,

No. 42, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, September 10, 1878.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

HE Company's Steamer "ICHANG" will make an Extra Trip to CANTON SUNDAY Next, the 19th Instant, leaving Hondrong at 8 a.m., and Canton at 4 p.m.

> BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, January 16, 1879.

NOTICE.

FALCONER & Co. beg to auo nounce that, during DECEMBER and JANUARY Next, they will offer their Large and Magnificent Stock of JEWELLERY, WATCHES, CLOCKS, SILVER and ELECTRO-PLATE, &c., &c., Considerably under the Usual Prices.

Just Arrived from England, an Elegant ASSORTMENT of SILVER OUPS, suitable for REGATTA or RACE MEETINGS.

Hongkong, November 26, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE Head Office of the CHINESE IN-SURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, is This Day REMOVED to No. 39, Queen's ROAD CENTRAL.

> General Agent, pro tem.

J. BRADLEE SMITH,

Hongkong, December 30, 1878.

WANTED ON BOTTOMRY.

BOUT \$7,000 on the SHIP, FREIGHT and Cargo of the Danish Barque "FLENSBORG," Capt. A. E. JACOBSEN, for the Voyage bence to CHEFOO. Offers will be Received at the Office of the Undersigned till MONDAY, the 20th Instant, at Noon. EDUARD SCHELLHASS & Co.,

Agents of Danish Barque "Flensborg." Hongkong, January 17, 18,9

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the SOCIETY will take place about the middle of FEBRUARY next. The Days of Exhibition will be advertized at an early date.

W. M. B. ARTHUR, Hon. Secretary. Hongkong, December 13, 1878.

DENTAL NOTICE.

TR. ROGERS has Returned and is Now Ready to RECEIVE PATIENTS at No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD. Hongkong, November 29, 1878.

NOTIOE.

TN Consequence of the Fire, NAM HING LOONG has REMOVED to No. 6, STANLEY STREET, where Business will be Conducted as usual. Hongkong, Desember 38, 1878.

ders, 25 and 48 inches; Boiler Multitubular : Length 210 feet 3 in. : Breadth, extreme, 26 feet 7 in.; Depth of Hold

"VARIETY STORE,"

NEWS AGENTS AND TOBACCONISTS. SOLD SEPARATELY. For further Particulars, apply

Messrs. Birley & Co., or the Auction-HERS, where Inventory and Plan of the obtained. Vessel can be seen. TERMS OF SALE, -Half Cash on fall of the hammer. The Balance on completion

> borne by the Purchaser. The Ship and Inventory, with all faults and errors of description, to be at the Purchaser's risk at fall of the hammer.

HUGHES & LEGGE, Auctioneers.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from E. DE LAGRENE Esq., French Consul of Canton, to see

by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY, the 28th day of January, 1879, at 2 p.m., at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,— Sundry EFFECTS, belonging to the Estate of the late Captain Longueville,

comprising :--A large collection of BOOKS. A collection of Chinese, Japanese, Co

for countersignature, and take immediate rean, and Annamite COINS. Aneroid, Sextant, Microscopes, Tele scopes, Binoculars, Medicine Chest, Breech-loading and Needle Rifles and Fowling-Pieces, Spencer Repeating Ri-

fles, Pistols, and Cartridges. Vases, Bronzes, Ornaments,

Catalogues will be issued. TERMS OF SALE .- As customary. J. M. ARMSTRONG,

Auctioneer. Hongkong, January 10, 1879.

shipping.

Eailing Vessels.

FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 American Bark "J. H. INGERSOLL," Captain Dow, will load here for the above Port, and wil have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hougkong, December 80, 1878.

FOR HAMBURG. The 3/3 L. 1. 1. German Bark "CONDOR," STEFFENS, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co. Hongkong, December 19, 1878.

FOR NEW YORK. The American Ship "FLEETWING." GUEST, Mester, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co. Hongkong, December 3, 1878.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.

The Steamship "KWANGTUNG," Capt. Punchand, will be deon SUNDAY, the 19th Instant, at Daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, January 14, 1879. FOR SINGAPORE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE. (Calling off the usual Coast Ports, and taking through Cargo and Passengers

for New Zealand.) The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer "NORMANBY" will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 27th Instant, at 2 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to

Agents. Hongkong, January 11, 1879.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Notices to Consignees. FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND

SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. Venice having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo Spare Engine Gear and Coal to be are hereby informed that their Goodswith the exception of Opium-are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 18th Instant will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by of Transfer, expenses of which are to be

> Hongkong, January 12, 1879. OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S. S.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

COMPANY.

NOTICE. Hongkong, November 18, 1878. ja20 MONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship OCEANIC, from San Francisco, &c., are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods. Cargo impeding discharge of the Steamer

will be landed and stored at Consignees risk and expense. G. B. EMORY, Agents

NOTICE. MONSIGNEES of Optional Cargo per Bark "PACIFIC SLOPE," from CHEFOO, are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned

Hongkong, January 17, 1879.

delivery of their Goods. All Cargo unclaimed after Twenty-four Hours will be carried on to WHAMPOA in the Vessel. RUSSELL & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, January 14, 1879. COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

S. TIGRE.

NOTICE. CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. Gange, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

uniess intimation is received from the Consignees, before To-Morrow, the 15th Inst. at 10 a.m., requesting it to be landed here. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after Tues-DAY, the 21st Instant, at Noon, will be ·ubject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on

L. HENNEQUIN Ac g. Agenta Hongkong, January 14, 1879,

MARITIMES.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

HOTICE TO CORSIGNEES. MONSIGNRES of the following Cated we requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for counterelgnature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at

beir risk and expense. No Fire Insurance has been effected. L. HENNEQUIN Actg. Agent.

Ex "Iraouaddy." G (in diamond) No. 1/3, Messra Gilmani & Co., 3 cases Granite, from London;

Hongkong, January 3, 1879.

Notices of Firms.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Y Order of the Court of Directors, I have To-day HANDED OVER CHARGE of this BRANCH to Mr JAMES SOMER-VILLE.

WILLIAM FORREST. Manager.

Hongkong, January 16, 1879. NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY OF Mr.WALTER SCOTT FITZ, in our Firm in Hongkong and China, CEASED on

he 31st December last. Mr CHARLES VINCENT SMITH is admitted a Partner from This Date. RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1879.

NOTICE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.

TR. J. J. HOWARD is hereby authorized to SIGN BILLS OF LADING by the Company's Steamers.

RUSSELL & Co.,

Hongkong, January 2, 1879.

NOTICE. HAVE This Day ESTABLISHED myself as a PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT and AUDITOR.

THOS. ARNOLD. 16, Bank Buildings,

Hongkong, January 1, 1879. NUTIUE.

HE BUSINESS hitherto Conducted by us at this Port, CANTON and SHANGHAI will be CONTINUED from This Date under the Style and Title of VOGEL & Co.

. VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, January 1, 1879.

NOTICE. HAVE This Day Established myself at this Port and at CANTON as MER-CHANT and COMMISSION AGENT. under the Firm or Style of PUSTAU

T. I. E. VON PUSTAU. Hongkong, January 1, 1879.

NOTICE:

TITE have Established a BRANCH of our Firm at SHANGHAL. ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co. Hongkong, December 31, 1878. / ja31

NOTIOE.

HAVE This Day ESTABLISHED myself as a COMMISSION MERCHANT, &c., at No. 2, Queen's Road, under the Style of "J. G. SMITH & Co." J. GRANT SMITH.

Hongkong, January I, 1879.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr OTTO BENECKE in our Firm CEASED on 31st December, 1878. CARLOWITZ & Co.

Ganton, Hongkong | January 1, 1879. fel

and Shanghai,

NOTICE. THE Interest and Responsibility of JOHN GRANT SMITH and WIL-LIAM DOLAN in our Firm CEASED on

the 31st day of December, 1878. MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

Dated this 31st day of December, 1878. f4 NOTICE.

Have This Day RESUMED my BUSI-NESS as MARINE SURVEYOR at this Port.

R. H. CAIRNS, Surveyor to Local Insurance Offices and Lloyd's Register of Shipping.

Club Chambers. Hongkong, December 21, 1878.

NOTICE.

TAR. ROBERT BERNHARD has This Day CEASED to be a Partner in our HEINEMANN & Co.,

Hongkong, January 17, 1879. NOTICE. HAVE This Day established myself as

Ship Brokers.

GENERAL and SHARE BROKER. CARL DENEKE. Office, Bank Buildings,

Hongkong, December 3, 1878. NOTICE.

WE have To-day entered into Partner-ship under the Firm of DENEKE & GEORG as SHARE and GENERAL BROKERS. CARL DENEKE, ERICH GEORG.

Peddar's Hill, No. 2, Hongkong, January 15, 1879.

NOTICE. FIRE Undersigned being about to Chose

his Firm at Swatow, hereby notifies that all DEBTS and CLAIMS due to or by him, he will Collect and Pay. The Interest and Good will of his Business has been transferred to Messrs DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. E. VINCENT.

Hongkong, November 80, 1878,

MOTICE,

TOTICE is hereby given, that Messes DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. have This Day Established a BRANOH of their Firm at Swatow, and have authorized Mr G. D. PITMAN to Sign per Procuration. DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. Hongkong, November 30, 1878.

Malls.

NOTICE. COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS. STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, BATAVIA POINT DE GALLE, COLOMBO, ADEN, BUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT

> SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;

BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

N SATURDAY, the 25th January. 1879, at Noon, the Company's S. d. IRAOUADDY, Commandant GAUVAIN, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the

above placen. Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marsellles, and accepted in transit through Marsellies for the principal places of Europe. Shipping Orders will be granted until

on the 24th January, 1879. (Parcels are This Day been Transferred to the Undernot to be sent on board; they must be left signed, who are prepared to accept Risks at the Agency's ()ffice.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

L' HENNEQUIN, Acting Agent, Hongkong, January 14, 1879.

Occidental & Oriental Steam Shir Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED

. STATES AND EUROPH, TH GONNEGGION WITH THE CENTRAL

UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES

ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

FIRE S. S. OCEANIC will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 4th February, 1879, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers to Japan, the United States and Europe. Connection is made at Yokohama, with

Steamers from Shanghat. Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 3rd February. PARCEL PAUKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day: all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value

of same is required. A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PAS-BAGE TIORETS. For further information as to Freight Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 87, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent, Hongkong, January 3, 1879.

SAILOR'S HOME,

NY Cast-off CLOTHING, BOOKS, or PAPERS will be thankfully received at the Sallor's Home, West Point. Hongkong, July 25, 1878.

Insurances.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSUR-

ANCE COMPANY. HE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the abovenamed Company, are prepared to Grant Policies against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of \$50,000, at the

usual Rates, subject to an immediate Discount of 20 per cent. Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in Premia for Life Insurance in

China, MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, August 13, 1678

INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by Royal Charter and

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE

Special Acts of Parliament. ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FiRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise, in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent. GILMAN & Co.,

HE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY. (LIMITED.)

DOLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit. are distributed annually to Contributores whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the nett amount of Premis contributed Life; by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH. General Agent,

insurances. BERLIN COLOGNE

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, BERLIN.

Guarantee Funds of the Company's Reinsurers,... M. 100,000,000 Shareholders' Capital,.... ,, 6,000,000 Premiums and Interests for 1877,.....

5,157,643 1,666,122 Renerves, Makes a Grand Total of ... M. 112,823,763

Capital Insured end of 1877, M. 1,924,507,681 THE Undersigned having been Appointed AGENTS GENERAL for the above Company, are prepared to grant

First-class Risks at Current Rates. GROSSMANN & Co., Agents General.

Hongkong, January, 1879. THE GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

LONDON.

Cargo will be received on board until THE AGENCY of the above Company 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. | 1 at this Port and at FOOCHOW has and grant Policies at Current Rates.

> BIRLEY & Co. Hongkong, January 11, 1879.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE-HONGKONG.

GENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of DR. China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang. Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at

the above mentioned Ports. NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES. JAS. B. COUGHTRIE.

Secretary, .

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTEB His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

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For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., Agents, Hongkong & Canton, Hongkong, Japuary 4, 1867,

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MEYER & Co., Proprietors. Hongkong, November 29, 1878, my29

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Insurances to the extent of \$50,000 on TATHEREAS it having become known to the Proprietors of DR BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE that a worthless imitation, bearing a similar name, is exported to India, China, &c., and endeavoured to be foisted on purchasers as equal in efficacy to Dr'Bright's Phosphodyne, they feel it due to the public to specially caution them against this compound and request their most characteristics of Dr Bright's (the only genuine) Phosphodyne.

1st .- That Dr Bright's Phosphodyne is sold only in cases. 2nd,-The words "Dr Bright's Phosphodyne" are clearly blown in each bottle. 3rd .- The Registered Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee are printed on | papers :-

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CAUTION TO MEDICINE

Imitation.

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Chemists and Druggists are hereby warned beginning to end-China Mail. that legal proceedings will be immediately in. stituted by the Authorised Agents, against any person or persons selling Fraudulent Imitations of DR. BRIGHT'S (the only genuine) PHOS-PHODYNE, from this date, 1st October, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL. TROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese Mail will be issued DAILY instead of TRI-WEEKLY as heretofore. No change, how-

tion, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

assimilated to those of the China Mail. The unusual success which has attended the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable medium for advertisers. The Conductors guarantee an eventual circulation of one thousand copies.

already the most influential native fournal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia. China Mail Office,

Volume Seventh of the "CHINA REVIEW."

-OF THE-

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No. 2.-Vol. VII.

Brief Bketches from the Life of K'ung-ming. The Critical Disquisitions of Wang Ch'ung. The Idel Kweh Shing Wang. Geographical Note on the Province of Klangal. Stray Notes on Chinese Reader's Manual.

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Short Notices of New Books and Literary

Jottings from the Book of Ritel.

Intelligence.

The K4-lin,

Notes and Queries !-Devices for Keeping Time. Modes of Consulting the Oracles. Chinese Bank Notes. The Mathmoth. The Emperor Styled " Brother of the Bun and Moon,"

Legends on Suspetone and Chinaware. The Portuguese Sovereignty over Macao, Breeding Pearls, Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office,

Honghong, November 9, 1979,

A Remarkably Tains Bird.

Intimations.

NOTICE,

OFFICE OF THE SHANGHAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, IN LIQUIDATION.

SEVENTH RETURN of CAPITAL at the Rate of TWO TAELS per SHARE will be made to Shareholders of Record on the 8th January, Payable at the Office of the Liquidators, on WED-NESDAY, the 15th January. Warrants will then be delivered by the Undersigned to Shareholders, or their

lawful representatives, on presentation of Share Certificates for Endorsement. The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be ULOSED from the 8th to the 15th

January, inclusive. · By Order,

RUSSELL & Co.,

Liquidators. Shanghal, January 4, 1879,

THE FOLKLORE OF CHINA; N. B. DENNYS, PH.D.

THE following are selected from numerous notices which have appeared in the London, Continental and Eastern

Dr. Dennys has done good service in 4th.-Directions for use in all the following bringing together and presenting in readable form the hitherto scattered contributions to Chinese Folklore-Times. A very important addition to Folklore

literature-Athenoum. The book is entertaining and adds a good deal to the facts of comparative mythology -Fa'l Mall Budget. A-worthy-pendant-to-Archdoacon Gray's

valuable volumes - Graphic.

A very amusing and very instructive book - Spectator. Adds useful testimeny to curious information-Ill. London News. Full of curious interest to the genera reader and of valuable material for the

We are indebted to Dr. Dennys for a welcome addition to all existing stores of popular superstitions-John Bull. A work which merits attention as being to a large extent sui generis-Globe.

ethnological philosopher—British Quarterly

An interesting and important work. Printed on fine paper it will be a book for the boudoir as well as for the savant-Naval and Military Gazette. Mr. Dennys's book shews us that man is the same at bottom whether his skin be yellow or white-London Quarterly Review.

We can promise the special student

rich fund of matter on a very interesting

subject-Printing Times. Contains some very curious illustrations of Chinese superstitions-London and China Deserving of careful reading. Throws much light on the study of comparative

mythology-(Shanghai) Celestial Empire. Dr. Dennys has contributed not a little to exhibit the inner life and mode of thought of the Chinese people-North Ohina Herald. Amusing and instructive enough to command a ready sale-Hongkong Baily Press.

The book is one for the general reader

thoroughly readable and entertaining from 'A book of reference to the student and a light and pleasant volume-Shanghai Abounding with entertaining and inter-

esting matter-Japan Mail.

Straits Times.

We trust the author will continue his interesting researches He has produced a very interesting and valuable volume even if he has not established his theory -New York Nation. Representative of the interest and im-

Pleasantly written and instructive-

We may thank Mr. Dennys for treating the subject with broad ideas and from ever, will be made in the price of subscriphigh plane-New York Evening Post. Dr. Dennys appears to have dons hi work with great thoroughness-Australa-The charges for advertisements are now

> qu'il s'est donnée à requeillir des materiaux importants-La République française Il volume del signor Dennys è di quelli che non si leggono, ma si divorano-Revista

Indispensable to the student of the very

Nous savons gré à l'auteur de la peine

instructive subject of Folklore-Dublin University Magazine. For Sale by Messra. Lane, CRAWFORD Hongkong, Jan. 11, 1879. [lwllap7]

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At the "China Mail" Office.

and paid by him. CHUN AYIN. Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

per dozen.

IN Reference to the above, the Undersigned has LEASED the Chinese Mail ments. from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged the services of Mr LEONE YOOK CHUN, as Translator and General Manager of the newspaper, which under its new regime will be found to be, as hitherto, an excollent medium for advertising, especially as the Manager is able to devote his whole attention to the conduct of the Newspaper. KONG CHIM,

Lesses of the Hongkong Chinese Mail. - Horghoug, April 9, 1878,

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THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL. THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has

(Back of Club).

been very much extended. The following are some of its Agents:-Macao. - Man Chuen Shop. Canton .- Sing Chuen Native Post Office, Luen Hing Street; Chul Heung Low Hotel, Luen Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Yan Tsai Street; Mr Sit Chuen Fan, Tung Wen Kwan; Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen Shop, Small Market Street, New City: Yes

Cheung Photograph Shop, Honam; Kwai Heung Shop, Sin Choong, Honam. Swatow. - Sui Cheong Hong; Woh Shun

Loong Hong. Amoy. - Chun Cheong Hong, Mook Kell Foothow.-Mr Yu Ching Cheong, Foochow Arsenal; Mr Lum Kwok Ching, Maritime Customs.

Shanghai. - Mr Ng Ching Shun, Maris time Customs; Mr Ho Yue Chuen, Maritime Customs; Mr Chun Sing Hoi, Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr Kwong Chuen Fook, Educational Mission School and Mow Sing Sang Kee shop.

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Hankow.—Yee Hing Hong. Chefoo. - Yee Shun Hong. Japan. -- Mr Leong Chun Tong, Municipal Office, Yokohama, Saigon .- Wohang Hong.

Singapore. - Ting Kee Hong; Kwong

Unstoms.

took Sang Hong. Penang. - Yow Wing Fong; Argus Office. Calcutta .- Mow Sing Company. San Brancisco. - Kwong Foong Tal Hong. portance of the study of folklore-London The above are some of the Agencies, others will be published, when they are arranged for. Negociations are in progress with the express couriers who carry the official despatches and Peking Gazettes, to circulate the Chinese Mail in the interior of

Hongkong, March 10, 1874.

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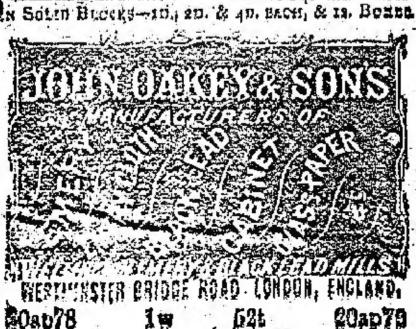
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Intimations.

COUGH LOZENGES, COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,

ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM. Composed of the purest articles. These Lozenges contain no oplum nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. Their beneficial effect is speedy and certain. The old unfailing family remedy is daily recommended by the most eminent Physicians. MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

July 25th, 1877. 22, Cold Harbour Lane, London. Sir,-Your Lozenges are excellent, and their beneficial effects most reliable. strongly recommend them in cases of Cough and Asthma. You are at liberty to state this as my opinion, formed from many years experience.

J. BRINGLOE, M.R.C.S.L., L.S.A., L.M. Mr. T. KEATING, Indian Medical Service. Dear Sir, - Having tried your Lozenges in India, I have much pleasure in testifying to their beneficial effects in cases of Incipient Consumption, Asthma and Bronchial Affections. I have prescribed them largely, with the best results.

W. B. G-, Apothecary, H.M.S. KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES are sold by all Chemists, in bottles, each having the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges engraven on the government stamp.

KEATING'S BON FONS OR WORM * TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most as recable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL OF THREAD WURMS. It is a perfectly safe and mile preparation, and is especially adapted fo Children .- Sold IN BOTTLES BY ALL CHE-

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London. Export Chemist and Druggist. 50c78 1w

THE-CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE Chinese Mail.

(3) WO cents a character for the first 10 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail inal the ports and in the interior of China, the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, Phillippines, Australia, San Francisco, Per and other places which Chinese frequent When the list of Agencies is completed it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each. tionghong, February 23, 1874.

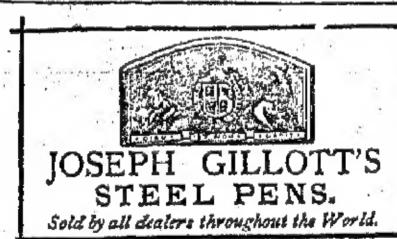
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E. Atkinson's WHITE ROSE and other SACHE POWDERS, ROSE TOILET POW DER, TRANSPARENT SOAP.

TOILET VINEGAR. CORDOVA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA. Paris 1878, only Gold Medal for English

Perfumery. Sold by all first-class dealers throughout the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON. 24, Old Bond-street, London. The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK -- '6 A White Rose on a Golden Lyre,"



Mr. Andrew Wind. NEWS AGENT. &c. 133, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK is authorized to receive Subscriptions. Advertisements, &c., for the China Mail; Overland China Mail, and China Review.

PRICE \$6. THE TREATY PORTS Chinaa nd Japan,

COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE OPEN PORTS OF THOSE COUNTRIES, TOGETHER WITH PE-KING, YEDO, HONGKONG AND MACAO, FORMING A GUIDE BOOK & VADE ME. OUM FOR TRAVELLERS, MERCHANTS

AND RESIDENTS IN GENERAL. 870, pp. 618. With 29 MAPS and PLANS. WM. F. MAYERS, N. B. DENNYS, and CHAS, KING.

DENNYS, PH.D. LONDON : N. TRUBNER & Co. BONGKONG : China Mail Office. Prico, \$6, leather half bound.

COMPILED AND EDITED BY M. B.

The scope of this work includes detailed descriptions of important Sites and Monu-MENTS, notes on the CLIMATE and general TOPOGRAPHY, FAUNA, FLORA, GEOLOGY and METEOROLOGY of each Port and its neighbourhood, with HISTORICAL NOTICES and minute details respecting the rise and progress and social characteristics of the several foreign settlements. To these particulars are added summaries and statistics of the TRADE of each open Port, compiled from official' returns, together with statements respecting Coinage, CURRENCY, and Ex-CHANGES, LINES OF STEAM COMMUNICATION. DISTANCES, and rates of PASSAGE Money. Hints, and recommendations to travellers. giving full particulars of CUTTIT and mode of proceeding to the less frequented settlements are also included, combined with notes on Longstie Markers and Mode

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of Notes & Queries on China and Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly

modified in certain details. THE CHINA REVIEW, or Notes and Queries on the Far East, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences. Ethnology, Folklere, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelego and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number, Original contributions in Chinese, Latins French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavour. are made to present a resume in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review

department, Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous. Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in band. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The China Review for July and August, 1875, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learn. ed societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty paged, bi-monthly, repertory of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address China Review, Hongkong. - Northern

Trubner's Oriental Record contains the fol-

lowing notice of the China Review :- "This

is the title of a publication, the first number

Christian Advocate (U.S.)

of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been not on foot as in some respects a continuation of Notes and Queries on China and Jupan, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the Calcutta Review. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late.years upon the investigation of Chinese literature. antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body; among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated. and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. a paper on Dr. Legge's She King, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is precented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connexion with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predscessor in the field, and that the China Review may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will

THE CHINESE MAIL,

form a substantial octavo magazine.

The paper is now issued every The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum delivered in Hongor Seven Dollars Fifty Cents in cluding postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The editorial department is conducted by Mr. Chun Ayin, whose experience and competence have already been most fully demonstrated. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guaranters and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing,

The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore. Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese, - consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies; The advantages' offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of

The field open to a paper of this descripttion—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tonein almost limitless. It on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other deserves every sid that can be given to it by foreigners; Like English journals it contains Editorials with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of tha above may be cent to

GEO. MURRAY BAIN. China Mai Office

For Sale.

NOTICE. TO CAPTAINS REQUIRING SEA

STOCK, BEEF! BEEF! Ship "Commissary."

Tierces PRIME INDIA MESS BEEF, FOR SALE by private bargain on the above Ship. Prices Moderate. Hongkong, December 24, 1878.

NOW READY.

OHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I. and II. A to M, with Introduction. Royal 8vo., pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL, Ph.D. Tübingen.

Price: FIVE DOLLARS, OF TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF per Part.

To be had from Messra Lane, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghal; and Messrs KELLY & WALSH, Shanghal. Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

WASHING BOOKS. (In English and Chinese.) TITASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office. -- Price, \$1 each. CHINA MAIL Office.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Milesther the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:-

FONTENAVE, British ship, Capt. Geo. B. Taylor. - Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

COMMISSARY, British ship, Captain A. Morison.—Meyer & Co. FANNY, French barque, Captain E. M.

Gonyo. - Landstein & Co. S. R. BEARCE, American barque, Capt. A. E. Oakes .- Russell & Co.

PRINCE ARTHUR, British barque, Capt. R. Wills. - Chinese.

MAID OF JUDAH, British barque, Capt. Alfred W. Webb. - Rozario & Co. Pacific, German steamer, Capt. Hern-

sheim—Siemesen & Co. PILGRIM, American ship, Capt. Fowle,-Russell & Co.

ALVREDO, Italian barque, Captain S. Pittaluga. - Borneo Co., Limited,

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 18, Albay, British steamer, 366, F. Ashton, Talwanfoo Jan. 15, and Swatow 17. General. - Douglas Laprais & Co. Jan. 18, Sun-kee, Chinese R. C., from a oruise.

Jan. 18, Danube, British steamer, 561, A. Clanchy, Bangkok Jan. 5, General, -YUEN FAT HONG. Jan. 18, Gylding, Danish brig, 240,

Winter, Macassar Nov. 27, and Amoy 16, General .- WIELER & Co. Jan. 18, Charité, French barque, from Whampoa.

DEPARTURES,

Jan. 18. Stentor, for London, &c. 18, Yottung, for Swatow. 18, Laura R. Burnham, for Guam. 18. Esmeralda, for Manila. 18, Mongolia, for Europe, &c. 18. Japan, for Singapore, Penang, and

18, Venice, for Singapore, Penang, and

18, Pacific Slope, for Whampon.

CLEARED. Crusader, for Honolulu. Taiwan, for Chefco. Ching Too, for Takow. S. R. Bearce, for New York. Kwangiung, for Coast Porta, Cassandra, for Saigon.

PASSENGERS.

ABBIVED. Per Danube, from Bangkok, 78 Chinese. Per Albay, from Coast, 15 Chinese. DEPARTED.

Per Mongolia, from Shanghai ; for Galle, Mr Tiffen and Mrs Randall ; for Melbourne. Mr E. Trelawny. From Yokohama : for Singapore, Mr Fletcher; for Southampton, Mr W. Milne. From Hongkong: for Southampton, Lt. J. G. L. Templer, 74th Highlanders, Mr A. Campbell Reddle, and Capt. Stolcken; for Singapore, Mr Varcol and Col. Dickin's native servant. Per Stentor, for London, Mr Davis, and

8 Distressed British Seamen ; for Singapore, 5 Chinese. Por Esmeralda, for Manila, Mossra J. O. P. de Tayle, F. W. Heriot, and Wood, Mr and Mrs Young, and Miss Marle

Doriani. Per Japan, for Sin apore, &c., Mrs Sedgwick, Mrs Gardner, Capt. Ravnkilde. Mr Faher, 9 Native, and 240 Chinese. Per Venice, for Singapore, Mr Spitz; for Straits, 235 Chinese; for Galcutta, 15 Inc

Per Yottung, for Swatow, 163 Chinese, where where he will

SHIPPING REPORTS.

British ateamer Albay reports : Left Talwanfoo on the 15th and Swatow on the 17th, having experienced strong monand hazy weather throughout. In Swatow i B. S. Yesso, Karo, and Swatow Passed a large Steamer at 2 a.m. of the 18th inside Pedro Blinto.

The British oteamer Danube reports: Heavy gales of wind throughout and very MONTH SES

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close!-For BAIGON. Per Penedo, at 11.30 a.m., on Monday,

the 20th inst., instead of as previously notified. Per Pernambuco, at 3.30 p.m., on Mon-

day, the 20th inst. FOR MANILA.

For schooner Nuevo Constante, at 2 p.m. on Tuesday, the 21st inst., instead til sa préviouals notified;

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:-For HOIHOW, with a mail for Pakhol.-Per H.M.S. Magpie, at 2 p.m., on Thursday, the 23rd inst.

MATLS BY THE FRENCH PACKET .--

The French Contract Packet Iraquaddy will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 25th Instant, with Mails to through the United Kingdom and Europe, vid Naples; to Salgon, Stratts Settlements, Batavia, Burmab, Ceylon, India (via Madras), Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Aden, Seychelles, Réunion, Mauritius, Suez, and Alexandria. This is the best opportunity for forwarding Correspondence to E. Africa, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension.

HOURS OF CLOSING

THE CONTRACT MAILS. The following hours are observed in closing Malis, &c., by both the British and French Contract Packets :-

Day before departure,-

5 P.M. - Money Order Office closes; Post Office closes except the NIGHT BOX.

which remains open all night.

Day of departure,-7 A.M. -- Post Office opens.

10 A.M. - Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.

Il a. M.-Mails closed, except for Late Letters.

11.10 A.M.-Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 18 cents until 11.30 A.M. - when the Post Office Croses

entirely. 11.40 A.M. -Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with Late Fee of 18 cents-until time of departure.

MAILS BY THE TORRES STRAITS PACKET .-The Australian Contract Packet Normanby, will be despatched from Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 27th instant, with Mails for Singapore, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Oleveland Bay, Bowen, Keppel Bay, Brisbane. Sydney, Tas-mania, New Zealand, Fiji, and Mel-

Correspondence cannot be Registered after 1.15 p.m.

The Mails will be closed at 1.30. Supplementary mail on board with 18 cents late fee till time of departure.

Correspondence for Southern and Western Australia can be sent by this route if desired, but as a general rule it is better to send it via Galle. Hongkong, Jan. 13, 1879.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET, The United States Mail Packet Oceanic, will be despatched on TUESDAY.

the 4th February, with Malle for Japan, San Francisco, and the United States, which will be closed as fol-2.15 P.M. Registry of Letters ceases.

Post-Office closes, but Letters (except for Non-Union Countries) may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 18 cents extra Postage

until the time of departure.

Correspondence for Non-Union West Indies (except the Bahamas and Hayti), Monte Video, Paraguay, and Uruguay. can no-longer be sent by this route. Hongkong, January 18, 1878,

Quotations.

Hongkong, January 18, 1879. OPIUM.-New Patna, cash....\$5571 Old Paina, cash,... -New Benares, cash, 5271 Old Benares, cash, -New Malwa, cash, 765 credit, -Taels, -Allowance

Old Malwa, cash, 775 oredit, --Taels, -Allowance Exchange.

Telegraphic Transfer, ... Bank, on demand, 30 days' sight, ... 6 months' sight, ... Documentary, 6 months' sight, 3/9 Bombay, demand Rupees, Shanghai, demand, ... 80 days'. ... Bar Silver, 17 dwts. B., Gold Leaf, 99 fine

English Sovereigns, ... 5.37 Shares.

Australian Sovereigus, Hongkong Bank, 50% prem. Union Ins. Society of Canton, 31,600 China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1,500 Yangieze Ins. Assoc., Tls. 720 Ohinese Insurance Co., \$315 North China Ins. Co., Tls. 1,260 H.K. Fire ins. Co., \$800 China Fire Inc. Co., \$190 H. K. & W. Dock Co., par. H.K. U. & M. S. boat Co., \$3 dig. Shanghai Steam Navigation, Tla. 17 China Coast St. Nav. Co., Tls. 102 Hongkong Gas Co., \$80 Hongkong Hotel Co., \$65 Obina Sugar Refining Co., \$145 Chinese Imperial Loan, £109

of 1877, £108/10, Temperature.

De. Plyimum grer gight 69

(Taken at Mesers Fulconer & Co.'s Premises. Queen's Road.) Achexons Vanuary 18, 1879 BAROLETSE 9 A.M. ... 80.224 2 P.Mitt ... 80.150 4 P.M. ... THEBMOMETER-9 A.M. ... 1 P.M.... 62 4 P.M. ... Do. (Wet bulb) 9 4.M. Do. 1 P.M. Do. 4 P. E. Maximum ...

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW

RELIGIOUS SERVICES :-S. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL. - The Right Reverend Bishop Burdon; The Revd. R. Hayward Kidd, Colonial Chaplain. Morning Service 11, Evening 4. Holy month.

Military Service.—Rev. J. Henderson, officiating Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m. Morning Prayer, &c. Holy Communion on the second and fourth Sunday in the

Union Church.—Morning Service, at 11 A.M., Afternoon, 6 P.M.—Divine Service in Chinese, 2-3 P.M. every Sunday, with communion on first Sunday of every month, -Roy. Dr. Eitel.

ST. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.-Rov. J. Henderson. Service at 5 P.M., every Sunday and Wednesday. All seats free. Morning Prayer and Communion on the First Sunday in each month at 11 a.m.

ST. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev. A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo Sam (All Services in Chinese.) Morning Prayer :- Litany, Ante-Communion, and Sermon, at 11 A.M. Bible Class, at 3 P.M. Preaching, at 6.30 P.M. Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

BERLIN FOUNDLING House. - Service in the German language, by Pastor E. Klitzke, every Sunday, at half-past ten A.M., in the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, West Point.

St. Paul's College, -Divine Service on every Thursday at 5.30 p.m. DIVINE SERVICE AFLOAT FOR SEAMEN.-By Rev. J. Henderson, at 11 a.m.-To-

morrow, on board the S. S. Perusia.

Shipping. Daylight. - Kwangtung leaves for Coast

8 a.m. - Kin-Shan leaves for Canton.

8 a.m. - Ichang leaves for Canton. MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Miscellaneous. Noon. Offers of Bottomry on Flensberg

Auction.

Sale of the Iron Screw S. S. America, by Messrs. Hughes & Legge, on or about this date.

Amusement.

8.30 p.m.—Entertainment at Temperance Hall, Stanley Street.

General Memoranda. TURSDAY, January 21:-Goods per Tigre undelivered after Noon,

subject to rent and landing charges. SATURDAY, January 25 :--

Noon,-French Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe. Monday, January 27:-

pore, &c.

TUESDAY, January 28:-2 p.m.-Sale of Effects, &c., at Mr Armstrong's Sales Rooms.

2 p.m. - Normanby leaves for Singa-

WEDNESDAY, January 29 :--H., C. & M. Steamboat Co., Limited

at No. 50 A. Queen's Road. TUESDAY, February 4 :-

3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San

HONGKONG DISPENSARY

Established A.D. 1841.

WATSON & Co., FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS. 1MPORTERS

DAUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, NURSERY REQUI-SITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT MEDICINES, MANUFACTURERS

Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water, Gingerade, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufactory is under issi an continuous European Superviston. Houghong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced at 10.15 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, BATURDAY, JAN. 18, 1879.

THE fourth annual report of the Japanese minister of education has been issued within the last few weeks, and, like the preceding reports, is a most interesting document. In no matter has J pan made greater progress during the last decade than in education. The number of elementary schools in the country at the commencement of 1877, including 1,460 private schools, was-24,947. These schools had 2,067,801 pupils and 52,262 teachers, which give an average in round figures of two teachers and eighty-three pupils to each school, or one teacher to every thirtyfive pupils. The total school population is placed at 5,160,918, which affords an

that in Great Britain, which has a popu- look after the business of the firm; after three sheets of copper, the property of the lation about equal in numbers to that. of Japan, the number of schools inspected by the Government inspectors in 1876, was 17,787, affording accommodation for 3,946,775 children, and that the Communion on the first Sunday in the average attendance during the same your was 2,340,277. The private schools are not of course here included, as they in the statistics for Japan, and it must also be remembered that the average attendance is a different matter from the number of pupils on the school rolls. The middle or higher branches of educational establishments number 201, with 421 teachers and 11,570 scholars, while the elementary or normal schools number 102. With reference to the latter class of schools, the following interesting remarks occur in regard to the importance of increasing the supply of female teachers: "The education of children should be so conducted as to develop grace and gentleness in their manners and deportment. If they are brought up under the influence of the gentler natural qualities of female teachers, a much better result may be expected to be attained than if trained entirely by men. It may safely be said, therefore, that as the number of females being educated for teachers is increased, so the future happiness of the people will be promoted." The expenditure for the year on education was 5,250,045 yen.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Services at Union Church to-morrow will be conducted by the Rev. J. C. Edge.

WE understand there are to be a number of changes in the Police Force consequent upon Inspector Batten going home on sick

WE are requested to state that the Jurors need not attend any more the Criminal Sessions for the present month, the fiv cases on the calendar having been disposed of to-day.

WE learn that the authorities have been successful in securing a few assets from the baggage of Hall, the absconding creditor of the Bank of San Francisco, who arrived in the svidence, and, as prisoner was unin the Oceanic yesterday. Over \$7,000 in gold were found in a cash box which formed part of that individual's luggage.

THE Ocean Race to-day round Hongkong and Ling-ting was raced in a famous wind, much too strong for yachtsmen of the feebler kind, but most exhilarating to veterans. The yachts started about 10 a.m.; and the race was won by Naomi, arriving at the winning mark thus-

Naomi, 4h. 14m. 18s. Naiad, 4h. 21m. 15s. Wave, 4h. 89m. 26s.

3 p.m.-Meeting of Shareholders of the THE next Entertainment will take place the Temperance Hall, Stanley Street, on Monday evening next, commoncing at 4-past 8 o'clock. Admission free. The

following is the programme :--1.—Pianoforte Solo. 2.—Duet, "Far away." 8. - Recitation, "Waterloo," 4. Song, "The Baronet." 5.—Song, "Nancy Lee." 6.—Song, "Jock the rallway Porter."

7 .- Reading, " Elbow Room," 8. -Song, "Thy voice is near." 9 .- Song, "Laugh and say you dinna 10.—Song.

THE following is the order of Service at

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, 2nd Sunc y after Epiphany, 19th January Morning Prayer, Ante Communion Service and Sermon, at 11 .- Reader, The Colonial Chaplain; Preacher, The Bishop of Victoria; First Lesson, Isaiah, LV.;

Second Lesson, Matthew, vii. from v. 7;

Psalms, Nos. 105 and 106, Monk; To Deum, Nos. 38 and 11, Monk; Benedictus, No. 88, Monk; Anthem, Hymn No. 254, "Art thou weary, art thou languid;" Kyrie, Missa de Angelia; Hymn, "Jesu, meek and gentle," No. 194. Evening Prayer and Sermon, at 4.-Reader, The Colonial Chaplain ; Preacher, lsaish Lvii.; Second Lesson, Acts, XI.;

The Colonial Chaplain; First Lesson, Psalms, No. 107, Monk; Magnificat, No. 105. Monk; Nune Dimittis, No. 9, Monk First Hymn, "Jesu, the very thought of Thee," No. 178; Second Hymn, "Abide with me," No. 27.

SUPREME COURT. IN CRIMINAL BESSIONS. (Before the Hon. the Chief Justice.) Jan. 18, 1879.

The Sessions commenced to-day, jurors were in waiting at ten o'clock; business was not, however, begun until 11 o'clock. When the Chief Justice took his seat, Mr Hayllar, Q.C. (who appeared for the Crown), said that, in the case against Gennett, for larceny from a money-phanger's stall, two witnesses for the defence were not present-one had shipped in a vessel and left the Colony, and the other was reported cick at the Sailors' Home Hospital. After some conversational discussion, the rested.

defendant Gennett was appealed to; and as he preferred to be tried at once rather than wait for the recovery of his witness, the case was proceeded with.

Upon the Jury being called, the name of Mr J. W. Terry was announced, and not being responded to, a paper was presented to his Lordship. The Chief Justice expressed himself dissatisfied with the fact that Mr Terry had not appeared, and ordered a summons to be issued for his appearance, to show cause why he should not be fined, (Before His Honor Mr Justice Enowden.) year they had progressed very favourably average of 206 pupils to each school. To Mr Crutch (Mesers Reiss & Co.) submitted, enable an idea to be formed as to the on his name being called, that he was the State of education in Japan we may state only gentleman left in the office who could

standing aside for a short time, and the master of the British ship Hawthorn, other Jurors not objecting, Mr Crutch was excused from serving. The name of Mr S. Hughes (also from Messrs Roiss & Co.'s Office) was also called, but that gentleman had gone to Yokohama in the Sunda. The Jury empannelled was as follows :-

Messrs C. P. Chater, L. H. C. M. Jantzen, Edward Rose, A. J. Gomez, O. E. Page, H. R. Kotiwall, and W. G. Humphreys.

REGINA v. CHARLES GENNETT.

Prisoner was arraigned on a charge of larceny of some \$39, from Ow Achew, money-changer, No. 1 East Street, on 31st

Mr Hayllar, in stating the facts of the charge, said that, about 4 past ten on the night of Dec. 31st, defendant, accompanied by several companions, was caught in the not of taking the money from complainant's drawer, at the stall. It was only fair to the prisoner to say that, on being searched at the Station, no trace was found of the

Ow Achew, declared, stated that, on the night in question, he had 28 taels of silver, \$8 in notes, 4 clean dollars, \$13 in small coin, and \$14 in miscellaneous coins (rupees The money was in four small red bags. Five foreigners came near the stall, and two came up quite close. Prisoner asked for change of a Japanese 20-cent piece, but refused 19 cents in exchange. Prisoner then struck complainant on the forehead with a split bamboo, and also whisked the lamp off the stall; upon which the complainant went for the Police. He was absent about a quarter of an hour (three figures of the clock), but did not get o policeman. Upon his return to his stall complainant saw the prisoner sitting with the money-drawer upon his knees, and passing something from the drawer to two companions. His money was then all gone from the drawer; and some copper cents were heard to tinkle on the ground, then went again for the Police, and got a constable in two minutes; and on return to his stall, he seized the prisoner, who was still in the stall, and then handed him over to a Sikh Constable. The other two men ran away as he came back with the Constable. In reply to the Court, complainant said

witnesses for the defence, who gave evid- British barque Echo. The defendant said ence at the Magistracy, were the two com- that he was employed nailing some copper panions of the prisoner on the night of the on the vessel and a clansman told him he 31st Dec. Upon being pressed, the com- had better go home as his mother was sick. plainant said he could identify one of the two men referred to.

His Lordship observed that one of these stories could not be true, Witness could not explain this discre-

His Lordship said that there was a hiatus defended, he thought it his duty to hunt Mr Hayllar agreed; and the complainant's deposition at the Magistracy was interpreted to the witness and read to the Jury, in which no mention was made of two journeys being made for the Police, while it was also

stated that complainant was absent only two or three minutes in search of the Police. Witness put it that he gave the same statement at the Magietracy as that he had now given, but that he did not know if the Magistrate took it down.

After some further questions were put by his Lordship, Mr Hayllar said he was not inclined to proceed with the case. what his Lordship had elicited-which were very material facts-he would not put the case to the Jury.

His Lordship thought it would be the ex- a few words on the occasion. ercise of a wise discretion to withdraw the case, and consent to a verdict of not guilty. Addressing the complainant (Ow Achew his Lordship said that he stated at the Ma. gistracy, and he had said some things which were very questionable in themselves. Witness had given two accounts of the same transaction; and he (the Chief Justice) thought the counsel for the prosecution was correct in consenting to a verdict. It was impossible to trust a man who had spoken

as the complainant had done. Prisoner, it was found, had a certificate of good character; and his Lordship put it to the Jury that it was a satisfactory fact to know. Addressing the accused, Sir John Smale said that they were all rather silly about the night of 31st Dec., in their rejoicings, and some were very silly in rejoicing a great deal too much. Prisoner had narrowly escaped becoming a condemned felon, and he was extremely fortunate, They were glad he had a very good character; and he did not know that he thought very much worse of the prisoner for having been mixed up in this row."

REGINA U. LI A-CHIE AND WONG A-RIU. Larceny from a child, and previous con-

Prisoner was then discharged.

This was one of those bangle-robberies which have lately been so common. Hayllar shortly stated the facts, and called evidence. 1st prisoner was caught attempting to cut the bangles from the child's limbs with a knife, while the child was being carried by a girl named Chun Amooey, the child's sister. One of the anklets was passed to the second prisoner by the first, when the Police appeared.

Chun Amooey, the girl who was in charge of the child, proved that on the 4th inst., in Saiying-poon, the bangles were seized by the 1st prisoner, who had a knife in his hands, but that he got away. Assai, one of the workmen, ran after the prisoner and caught him I she was certain prisoner was the man who tried to out the bangles from the child. A wrietlet was also missing the pieces of these were found near the spot where the prisoner ran off. The first prisoner passed the anklet to the second prisoner when the policeman seized him. After further evidence, the first prisoner denied the charge entirely, saying that the Jury could see that the knife produced could

soner also said he was quite innocent, and knew nothing about the first prisoner; he was on his way to buy tin, and was looking at a man in the stocks, when he was are His Lordship having summed up, the Jury at once brought a verdict of guilty

against both prisoners, A selection of two previous convictions against each of the two prisoners was made from quite a number of thefts committed during the last two or three years; and to these charges they pleaded guilty. Sentence was reserved.

REGINA V. MAN AHOP, -LIRGENY. The prisoner was affiligled for enaling could assure them that the examination of

Mr Francis prosecuted for the Attorney

The following gentlemen comprised the Jury :- Mesars W. H. E. Dunn, Liddell, W. A. Linde, E. L. Woodin, J. N. Goosman, G. dos Remedios, and J. P. de Cas-

The prisoner was found guilty, and he pleaded guilty to three previous convic-

His Lordship sentenced him to four years' penal servitude. REGINA C. UN AKIU AND WONG AKWAI,-

Mr Ng Choy prosecuted for the attorney

The prisoners were indicted for stealing \$9.60, the property of one Yam Chang; and further with assaulting the prosecutor. The offence was the outcome of a gambling. transaction.

The jury found the prisoner not guilty, and he was accordingly discharged. REGINA v. CHEONG ASZE, -- LARCENY.

The prisoner was indicted for stealing Tls. 100 in silver. He was found guilty and sentenced to two years' hard labour.

Police Intelligence. (Before James Russell, Esq.) 18th January, 1879.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Pang Asan, a marine hawker, was charged with being found in the unlawful possession of two pieces of brass, the property of Messra Inglis & Co.

Mr Alexander George Gordon, a moulder in the employ of Messra Inglis & Co., iden. tified the brass as the property of Messrs Inglia & Co. Defendant said he bought the brass from a coolie, and Mr Russell sent him to three

months' hard labour as a receiver of stolen

Li Aming, a carpenter, was sent to 3 months' hard labour for stealing some cophe could not say whether the two foreign per nails the property of the master of the

PRIZE DAY AT ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.

H. E. the Governor presented the prizes at St. Joseph's College this afternoon, The Governor (who was warmly applauded on his arrival) was accompanied by Mrs. Bennessy and Major Palmer, A.D.C. There were present :- Bishop Raimondi, Commissary Moore, Hon. P. Ryrie, Messrs. G. Boulouze, A. G. Romano, Barretto, J. J. Francis, Remedios, Noronha, Dr O'Brien, Mr Carvalho, and a large number of foreign residents.

An address having been read by one of the boys, thanking the Governor for being present, His Excellency said he was much obliged for the address. He would first present the prizes, and then he might say

The prizes having been presented-as

per list appended—with appropriate remarks

interspersed,-His Excellency said that, having distributed the prizes, he would (owing to the lateness of the hour) confine himself to congratulating his Lordship and the Christian Brothers, in that they had made steady progress in their work, especially as regards numbers. When they undertook the school the number of pupils was 75; the following year (1876) showed a total of 179; when last year he had the pleasure of speaking to them the numbers had increased to 212; and now there were 262 pupils in the school. That was very satisfactory as to the numbers. As to the results of the examinations, they had been conducted by perfectly independent examiners. His learned friend Dr Eifel had been good enough to examine the pupils in a searching and thoroughly exhaustive manner; and his honourable friend Mr Francis (who was present to-day) had assisted. He was glad to say that those gentlemen's report was most satisfactory. This was a middle-class school; and many of his friends present had long taken greater interest, so far as the State affairs were co cerned, with more elementary and popular education for the lower classes, still they would neglect their duty if they did not interest themselves also in middle-class education. In England at this moment a controversy was going on, as to whether or not too much attention had been lately bestowed upon the lower, to the neglect of the middle classes. Only a mail or two ago, he had a letter from his distinguished friend Matthew Arnhold in reference to this subject of the neglect of the middle classes of England. Mr Arnold thinks it will be a great blot if England neglects the education of her middle classes; and he (the Governor) agreed with him, and would endeavour to follow in the footsteps of those at home. He rejoiced to see that his honourable friend Mr kyrie and others had been giving countenance and support to the high class middle-class education given here. For himself he had received a most unexpected and a great compliment at the hands of the pupils. In the address they had just heard read he had received a not possibly out the bangle. Second prititle he had not before heard used ; but he was proud to have it conferred upon him. People were cometimes proud of what they did not deserve ; but he hoped that he could fairly be proud of being called the commander-in-chi-f of students, and indeed he was very happy they had given it to him. Whatever titles he might receive from Her Majesty, or elsewhere, he should always remember that by which they had

etyled him. (Applause). Bishop Raimondi, in addressing a few words to H & Excellenty and those present, said that he need not repeat what the Governor had stated regarding the increase and prosperity of the school. During the as to numbers, and had made wonderful progress under the Christian brothers. He

a clergyman and a lawyer was thorough; and his friend Dr Eitel and Mr Francis had examined the boys strictly according to the standards, in mathematics, algebra, and geometry. The parents had full confidence in the school; and the community also were in its favour, to judge from the number of gentlemen who had given prizes during the last day or two. For their part they would always do what they could in this noble mission of education. The school was open to all-poor boys as well as rich and when he visited the school, he generally found that the poor boys were more studious and had more application than the rither lads. They would always do what they could in this Colony, where their Institutions flourished under the everglerious Lritish flag (applause).

His Excellency observed that the best boy in the school (Master J. Remedies) would in a few days receive a second prize from a mysterious donor (applause).

An address of thanks was then read by one of the boys, in which His Excellency, Mrs Hennessy, and the gentlemen donors were thanked for their presence and gifts, in the name of the schelars. The Governor then left.

Specimens of the boys' ponmanship and book-keeping which were on view were very creditable to all concerned.

PRIZE LIST.

1st Class, 1st Division .- J. Remedios, Carvalho, for English, a Gold Medal, prosented by Mr J. H. dos Remedios; A. Remedies, for French, a Gold Medal, preligious Instruction, a Silver Medal, prethe Rev. Brother Director.

2nd Division .- J. Carnelro, for English Composition, a Dictionary, presented by the Hon. P. Ryrie; E. Carvalho, for Religious Instruction, a Gold Medal, presentby His Lordship Bishop Raimondi, and for French and Book-keeping, a Dictionary, presented by Mr C. L. Thevenin G. Sequeira, for Arithmetic, a Silver Medal. presented by Mr J. A. Barretto (Consul for Portugal); J. Gonsalves, for Arithmetic, a Dictionary, presented by the Hon. P. Ryrie; L. Figueiredo, for Book-keeping, a Silver Medal, presented by Mr G. Sharp; L. d'Almade e Castro, for English, a Silver Medal, presented by Mr A. Newton; H. Dixon, for English Speaking, Grammar and Geography, a Large Dictionary, presented by Mr Ng Choy ; L. Castro, fer Mental Arith metic, a Book, presented by Dr Barry; J da Costa, for Composition, a Silver Medal, presented by His Lordship Bishop Raimondi; F. Carvalho, for Geography, Dictionary, presented by the Hon. P

2nd Class, 1st Division.—S. O'Ryan, for Religious Instruction, Dictation and Reading, a Silver Watch, presented by Mr A. G. Romano ; F. Britto, for Good Conduct, and for Grammar and Parsing, a cook, ever. presented by Mr D. Noronba; C. Osmund, for Diotation, a Gold Pencil Case, presented by Mr E. R. Belilios; M. Leon, for Writing, a Fancy Inkstand, presented by Mr F. D. Guedes; M. Souza, for Writing and Reading, a Book, presented by Mr J Russell; R. J. Collago, for Spelling, Book, presented by the Ubristian Brothers; F. Braga, for Arithmetic and Grammar, Gold Medal, presented by Dr O'Brien, and for Home Tasks, a Book; M. Pereira, for Arithmetic, a Book; M. Gomes, for Geography, a Book; C. Ozorio, for Geography,

2nd Division.—P. Assis, for Grammar, Dictation and Geography, a Book; J. Gomes, for Grammar and Dictation, a Book; J. Souza, for Arithmetic, a Gold Pencil Case, presented by Mr E. R. Bolilios.

3rd Class,—A. Ribeiro, for Arithmetic, a Silver Medal, presented by Mr J. Russell; M. Machado, for Arithmetic, a Book; F. Murray, for Reading, a Gold Pencil Case, presented by Mr E. R. Beliffos; F. d'Almada e Castro, for Reading, a Book F. Ribeiro, for Grammar, a Gold Pencil Case, presented by Mr E. R. Beli:ios; J. Carvalho, for Dictation, a Brok; J. Prestage, for Dictation, a Book; C. Carvalho, for Good Conduct and Regular Attendance, a Book; L. da Silva, for Religious Instruction, a Book; C. Danenberg, for Free Handwriting, a Gold Pencil Case, presented by Mr E. R. Belilios; J. Malcampo, for Writing, a Book J. Carneiro, for Home Tasks, a Dictionary, presented by Mr Kwok Acheong.

cented by Mr A. Roza,

Gold Pencil Case, presented by Mr . R. Belilies; W. Rose, for Reading, a Book A. Silva, for Religious Instruction, a Book ; H. Hickey, for Spelling, a Book of F. Favacho, for Ari hmetic, a Book; P. Roza, for Arithmetic, a Book; M. Collago, for Spelling, a Gold Pencil Case, presented by Mr E. R. Belillos H. Olivlerra, for Good Conduct, a Book | F. Settueira, for Good

Conduct, a Book, 6th Class -- Me Barradas, for General Improvement, a Gold Pencil Case, presented by Mr E. R. Belilies; G. Gomes, for General Improvement, a Book | C. A. Remedios, for Reading and spelling, a Book; M. Danenberg, for Reading, a Book G. Costa, for Writing, a Book | H. Fi. uerido, for Writing a Pencil ase; H. Campos, for Regular A tendance, a Pencil Case.

Chinese Class. Yeung Ah Shing, for English, a Book, presented by Rev. Visitor; Leung Ah Mong, for Grammar, a Book, presented by Mr Kwok Acheong Loung Chieu in, for Grammar, a Book Loung Ah Wood, for Dictation, a Book Kan Shun, for English Reading, a Book : Wong Wing Kwong, for English Reading. a Book ; Chan Sen-nen, for Reading, a Book ; Cheng Cheong, for Good Conduct. b Book; Hip Hoo Kee, for Arithmetic, a Book | Yahing, for Arithmetic, a Books

ANOTHER DARING NIGHT ATTACK. Last night, or rather about 1 past 12 o'clock a.m., a daring raid was made in a house at Hong Ham, and the robbers, not satisfied with successfully looting the house, set fire tolit, and thus finished their devillsh work in a masterly manner. Unfortunately not a man has been arrested, and the rascals will by this second escapade be more than ever assured that they may rob, murder and plunder with impunity.

The thieves appear to have followed the tactics of those who made the recent attack at Wing-Lok Street. . They were well armed with rifles and spears, which they used unsparingly. It would appear that about 1 past 12 o'clock the Indian Constable on duty (No. 61%) was just turning the corner of the houndary wall of the dock near the village, when he met about 30 men all in a body. He challenged them, and was immediately assailed; being struck on the head and the cheek with a sharp instrument apparently a spear be fell down, and was then kicked and beaten until he was black and blue, and his rifle was taken from him. An Indian watchman in the dock, hearing the disturbance outside, ran out of the gate, and seeing the unfortunate constable lying on the ground bleeding, for General Improvement, a Gold Medal, he ran along the village, intending to call presented by Mr J. J. Francis, and a Book, another watchman who lived in the village, presented by Mr James Russell; F. Figuel- and alarm the police. He had not gone redo, for Mathematics, a Gold Medal, pre- far when he was shot down and speared; sented by the Hon. J. M. Price, and a the shot passing through his left lung. Book, presented by Mr D. Noronha; H. Having settled affairs so far to their satisfaction, the rescals then set to work about the business they had in hand. A number ascended by means of a ladder to the upper sented by Mr Plichon (Consul for France), part of the house (a general storedealer's and for Arithmetic, a Book, presented by shop) and intimidated the inmates, whilst Mr J. M. Armstrong ; A. da Costa, for Re- others kept guard outside. There were about 20 men living over the shop, princisented by Mr A. Coxon, and for Reading pally employées of the Dock Company, and Grammar, a Dictionary, presented by | who, being aroused in this unceremonious manner, and being wholly unarmed, were easily intimidated. The robbers then the better part of valor, and sought shelter behind a stone pillar. The thieves, apparently determined to be free from interruptions, fired one or two volleys up the street. The villagers were thoroughly read the first time, an Ordinance to amend the house which was attacked-came out was prepared by Mr Phillippo, the Attorney a bilver Medal, presented by Dr Gomes, breast. The wound is not dangerous, how. What he knew to be the wishes of his

The premises having once been fired, the object was to provide greater cheeks thieves left in a b dy, firing their rifles as | upon the smuggling of prepared opium, they went, to insure their being uninter- and to afford the Government similar rupted. The Europeans in the Dock turn- powers in regard to proceedings immediateed out on hearing the shots fired, but by ly before the transfer of the license to the time they had reached the spot, the new parties as were enjoyed by the Govrascals had decamped. They therefore paid ernments at Singapore and Saigon. The their, attention to extinguishing the fire. Bill had now be in in the hands of the memwhich had by this time got a good hold of bers of the Council since the 21st December. the house; and in this they did good ser- A few yerbal alterations had been suggested. vice. Assistance also arrived from Tsim and the Chief Justice, who had been in com-Tsa Tsui and Yow Mah Ti; and with the munication with the Attorney General small appliances they had, the fire was would no doubt let them know the precise con fined to the one tuilding, although, owing | meaning of those alterations. to the nerr wness of the street and the nature of the buildings, the whole village | bal alterations proposed, and said that with might easily have been destroyed. For- regard to the words "Revenue Officer" some tunately there was plenty of water ready | doubt had been expressed whether they had to hand, and the fire was got under by | not in this Colony the good fortune past 2 o'clock. There was a very strong of not knowing really what a "Revenue wind and a high sea all night, and con- Officer" was. The name had now been sequently assistance from this side was introduced for the first time in this rather hard to obtain. It was of course Bill. As a term of law it was very connever thought in Hongkong that robbery | venient that the name should be defined had a ything to do with the fire, although and he was happy to say it only applied it was plainly visible, and in fact the to their legislation, with reference to opium. general opinion was that it was only an It was necessary that the name should isolated matshed. Inspector Grimes sent appear in the Bill, and they had therefore Se geant Flynn and a party of 12 men to defined the name "Revenue Officer" in the render assistance if required, but owing to first section. the heavy sea it was a long time before they could reach the shore, which they did at | be read a second time. Tsim Tsa Tsul, and they then had a long distance to walk, so that the fire was nearly out when they arrived. The villagers say | that the Standing Orders be suspended, and that they could not understand the dialect | that they should go into Committee on the spoken by the thieves, who, however, Bill. were evidently well acquainted with the 4th Class.-E. Sequeira, for Good Con- locality, and what is more with the house, duct, a Book; P. Souza, for Arithmetic, a The employées in the Dock were paid on the Chief Justice his explanations of the Gold Pencil Case, presented by Mr E. R. | the-16th, and most of them deal with the changes that have been made - mostly Belilios; J. Vierra, for Writing, a Book; shop which has just been attacked, which is verbal changes—in the Bill, and I may add F. Francis, for Memory Lessons, a Book; the wealthiest in the village and has been to them that not only has Mr Phillippo devot-F. Jesus, for Reading, a Book; C. Barra- attacked but without success twice before. ed his attention to the Bill, and the Chief das, for Writing, a Gold Pencil Case, pre- On the last occasion, about 12 months ago, | Justice gone through it, but Mr Russell has sented by Mr E. R. Belilios; L. Czorio, the thieves endeavoured to blow it up with also gone carefully into it, and the copy for Reading, a Book; D. Vierra, for Writ- powder but failed. The shopkeepers' cus- hold in my hand is the copy corrected by ing, a Book; F. Ribeiro, for Arithmetic, a tomers had only settled their accounts yes. him. We may therefore assume that what Book; J. Grimes, for Dictation a Book; terday, and this is the reason of his having has been done here has been done in accord-G. Thomas, for Home Tasks, a Book; A. such a large amount of money on the pre- ance with the law, and I also believe it has Moyer, for Improvement, an Album, pre- mises; considering the nature of the at- been done in accordance with your intentack there is little doubt but what this tions. 5th Class.-E. Santos, for Reading, a fact must have been well known to the . The objects and reasons of the Bill were this yes and it is more than probable that stated by the Attorney General as fol some of the villagers were in collusion with lows :-them. It is said that the thieves came from Taiwan | at all events, wherever they | are to impose some check on the outgoing came from, there is not the slightest doubt opium farmer to prevent him from manubut that they came with the express object facturing or disposing at or near the end of of attacking one particular shop, and they his term excessive quantities of boiled or would scarcely have done this had they prepared opium to the detriment of the new not known there was good booty to be got. opium farmer and of the revenue, and to once given evidence of his bravery. He fired seven shots at the raccals with his revolver, but whether any took effect or or his licenses shall dispose of prepared not is a mystery; he had his rifle and bayo- opium at or near the end of his term or at net with him, and would have used them any other time authorising the use of such to good purpose as he is known to be a good marksman, but there was such confusion that it was defficult to distinguish friend from foe. He did come near bayoneting one of the shopkeepers, but fortunately recognized him in time. There was a deal

> end of the village to the other. The Europeans who assisted at the fire incoming farmer were Mr Liddell and Mr Young of the Dock Company, Inspector Cameron, Sergeant Flynn, and P. Cs. Butlin and Myers. A bost was sont across for modical assists

of looting going in even after the gang had

left the scene, and the shopkespers assert

that for some little time there was nothing

between 4 and 5 a.m. and pronounced the manufacture more than the usual quantity

that the watchman is not expected to sur- export. &c., any of his stock of prepared vive, but that the other two are not danger opium, but make over to the new farmer all ously hurt. The Chinese fitter was able to his stock at marketable value and in the walk and left the Hospital refusing assist- event of differences arising between ance. We understand that one man was outgoing and incoming farmer in respect of be known to some of the villagers, who ence to arbitration. swore to his having been elsewhere at the far very little hopes of anyone being caught. | that no person is permitted to use prepared We believe that when such attacks as that opium purchased from a farmer whose priviof last night prove successful that it is the lege has expired. A proviso is introduced custom for the thieves to let off crackers for the permitting small quantities to on the roof of the house and burn paper. | used purchased from the old farmer or his Whether this was the cause of the fire or not we cannot say, but unless as a devilish means of shewing their defiance of law and order or to draw public attention to the conflagration whilst they escaped, we can see no good the rascals would gain persons or in unauthorised places and also by firing the house once they had secured of utensils and vessels used or manifestly their booty. It would be interesting to intended to be used for boiling or preparing learn if amongst the rascals of last night's opium. drama there were any of the 78 lately men or some of the same who attacked place and utensils or vessels for boiling or depositions of the watchman have been person or in such place may be also seized taken. The Government would do well to by a Revenue or Police Officer. offer liberal, very liberal, rewards for the again shown their defiance of British law and order.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held this afternoon, the following members being present: H. E. the Governor, Sir John Smale, and Hons. C. May, Tonnochy (as Acting Colonial Treasurer), H. Lowcock, P. Byrie, W. Keswick and J. M. Price.

THE RETURN OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE. His Excellency said that before the reappear to have descended into the shop gular business was commenced he had to and made straight for the safe. This was announce to them - that His Honor, the easily broken open, being of cast iron, and- Chief Justice, had returned, and they about \$500 in silver and notes extracted. | all, he was sure, felt great pleasure in With this and every other little valuable seeing him among them again restored to they could find, the thieves appeared health. His Hon. friend Mr Price had satisfied, and at once proceeded to fire the urged upon him (H. E.) that he should house. By this time the neighbourhood allow him to retire from the position of was thoroughly aroused. P. C. Butlin, Colonial Treasurer which he had held for a who is in charge of the Police Station at time, and he had also applied for leave of Hong Ham, had been attracted to the absence. As his hon, friend desired to give scene by the report of firearms, and some attention to the business in his own had get to within 20 yards of the department before he left the Colony, His. spot when he was observed by some Excellency had complied with both his of the marauders, and received by a requests, and had had the satisfaction of volley. Seeing the state of affairs, and appointing Mr Tonnochy to be Acting being alone, he naturally deemed discretion | Colonial Treasurer in the place of Mr Price. THE OPIUM FARM.

His Excellency said they would remember that at the meeting of the Council on the 21st December he laid before them, and cowed and kept, within doors; one poor Ordinance No. 2 of 1858, entitled "An Orfellow-a fitter employed by the Dock dinance for licensing and regulating the Company, who lived about three doors from sale of prepared opium." The ordinance on his verandah to see what the disturbance | General, upon the instructions His Excelmeant, and was immediately shot in the lency had given him in accordance with honorable friends on the Council.

The CHIEF JUSTICE then detailed the ver-

HIS EXCELLENCY proposed that the Bill Carried.

HIS EXCELLENCY said he had now to move

Carried. His Excellency: You have heard from

"The principal objects of this Ordinance P.C. Butlin did all that he could do under give to the opium farmer increased facilities the circumstances; he has more than for his protection from competition by unauthorised persons.

Section 1 provides that no opium farmer prepared opium after 12 o'clock of the 3rd day after the commencement of the term of the succeeding farmer.

Section 2 provides that public notice shall be given by the outgoing farmer previous to the ceseation of the term for which he holds the exclusive privilege of boiling and preparing opium and selling and retailing the same and that no boiled or prepared opium may but wholesale plander going on from one be lawfully used after the date mentioned in such notice without the consent of the

> Section 3 provides that the outgoing farmer shall hand over his stocks of opium to the incoming farmer at current prices. Section & provides that the opinion farmer

ance, and Dr Young arrived at the Dock shall not at or near the end of his term over from the outgoing holder all his stock of whom were then present, whom he was Indian watchman to be in a very dangerous of opium nor sell prepared opium at less than current price or in larger quantities On enquiry at the Hospital to-day we learn than usual at the time of year, nor sell, arrested by P. C. Butlin, but he proved to this or the 3rd section provides for a refer-

Section 5 amends section 8 of Ordinance 2 time the attack was made, and there is so of 1858, and is intended to make it clear licensees for a limited period after the commencement of the new farmer's term.

Section 6 permits the seizure by a Revenue or Police Officer of prepared opium found in the possession of unauthorised

Section 7 provides that where prepared released from Victoria Gaol. We are in- opium is found in the possession of any clined to believe that they are the same unauthorised person or in any unauthorised, Winglok Street. A spear similar to those preparing opium are also found in the posfound in Winglok Street was found amongst session of such person or in such place any the ruins. We believe that the dying raw opium found in the possession of such

apprehension of the rascals who have thus there is reasonable ground to believe that may seem reasonable, and any award made if they had an ample supply of fresh water opium is boiled, or prepared by any unauthorised person or in any unauthorised place any raw opium found in the possession of such person or in such place may be seized by a Revenue or Police Officer.

issue a Search Warrant as well as a Magistrate to any Police or Revenue Officer and authorises the person executing the warrant in addition to seizing boiled or prepared opium as provided by Ordinance 2 of 1858 | carrying it on, up to the expiry of his con- it was more grossly/mismanaged than any section 9 to seize utensils or vessels for tract; the only thing they did was to pre- fire probably that had occurred in the boiling or preparing oplum and also where | vent the existing farmer from carrying on | Colony. The points to which blams such utensils or vessels are found to seize his operations after the 28th February. was to be attached it was not within any raw opium that may be found in the This Ordinance had been before the existing his province to indicate at present, possession of any person having such prepared opium or utensils, &c., or as may be found in any such place.

of the opium farmer.

places of residence of Revenue Officers shall to pass it. be posted conspicuously at the Police Court. Section 12 enacts that Revenue Officers shall be provided with badges which are to was anxious that the Ordinance might pass | munity, would have been of great value be produced when they are about to act as such Revenue Officers. Police Officers jection to it for the purpose of obstruct- tie purposes, as he had before urged when acting as Revenue Officers are also ing its passage but for the sake of having in that Council, a more abundant supply to produce some part of their public equip-

present by providing that penalties may be renewed summarily before a Magistrate. Section 14 explains what the word "pos-

session" is intended to mean. Section 15 applies to and authorises proceedings to be taken when prepared opium or utensils or vessels for preparing the same are found apparently in the possession of no one, and provides for the forfeiture of raw opium found at the same time and

possession of unauthorised persons or in tor during the last few months of his rested on somebody I must say that, from Magistrate that raw opium has been boiled opium for the purpose of sending it to attached to the civil officers of the Governor prepared by such unauthorised person or Australia or California, what would be the ment, nor to the military or naval authoriin such unauthorised place and enables him to deliver such raw opium to the opium

Section 17 enables the present farmers to terminate their term by giving a month's notice to the Colonial Secretary within one month from the time this Ordinance comes into operation, otherwise present arrangements to continue subject to the provisions of the Ordinance.

Section 18 provides that this Ordinance shall be construed with 2 of 1858, and may be cited as "The Excise Ordinance, (Opium)

on the Bill.

Mr Lowcock said he felt inclined to take some exception to the words "Revenue Officer." It appeared to be, so to speak, the much, to the Commission presided over by Mr Keswick: More houses than on the introduction of the thin end of the wedge. His Excellency said the words occurred in the ordinances at Singapore and Saigon. Mr Lowcock asked of they could not use the word "Excise Officer" they ought to avoid, if they could, any reference to the name "Revenue Officer," which had never yet been used in the laws and regulations of the Colony.

Opium Revenue Officer.' use the term "Excise Officer." The term would be especially apropos and convenient in another Ordinance which it was proposed to introduce, with reference to the Spirit

Mr Lowcock was decidedly of opinion, after what Mr Keswick had observed, that the term " Excise Officer" should be used. His Excellency said he had not the slightest objection.

The CHIEF JUSTICE said the term "Revenue Officer" must be altered all through the Ordinance, if the amendment were

His Excellency then proposed that the "Revenue Officer."

Previous to the above amendment the section read as follows :- "I. The term "Revenue Officer" shall mean the person appointed by the Governor under section XI of this Ordinance, and for the purposes of this Ordinance, any boiled or prepared opium, or utensils or vessels used for preparing the same shall be deemed to be in possession of any person if he knowingly have them in ligent amiable and, as he believed, honouractual possession, custody, or control by able man, himself or by any other person."

Upon sections 4 and 5 coming under con-

Mr Keswick said there was a question in his mind as to the fairness of their provisions in regard to the present farmers, These people obtained their contract, under certain conditions of an Ordinance, and it appeared to him that for the Government to come now, when the farmers were almost at the end of their contract, and make conditions which were not brought forward at the time they obtained the contract, was perhaps legal, but it was questionable if it were hardly fair.

The two sections referred to read as fold

in case of difference."

privilege nor his licensees shall, at or near arising as to quantities of boiled and prothe last three months of the term and and quantity of the raw or boiled or preover and the prices thereof, such difference shall be determined by three arbitrators, whose exclusive privilege has expired or is and the award of such arbitrators or a ma-

Section 9 enables a Justice of the Peace to | troducing was practically, as he had ex- | kind. plained before, the same as was in force at Mr KESWICK said he was much pleased Singapore. Nothing was done in the Ordi- that His Excellency had brought this sub-

sending during the past year, but he condeprived of that privilege. He was not quite certain that that was fair to the present contractor. The arbitration clause appeared to be fair enough.

His Excellency said that the clause was really favourable to the contractor, otherwise | ture any such calamity being possible. Section 16 provides for the forfeiture by a | he could not dispose of his stock. In regard Magistrate of raw opium found in the to the other point, supposing the contrac- friend referred to the fact that the blame unauthorised places where it appears to such | contract manufactured an extra quantity of | what I could see and can see now, no blame result. He would not do it to sell the ties and men. On the contrary my thanks average quantity, but to do something are due to Mr Creagh and the various during a period when he no longer held the civil officers and to the Police, and Farm. Accordingly what they said to him to all those who were connected with the was that he must boil and prepare and sell Government; to Captain Deane. as well opium during the year there was a deliber- their exertions on the occasion. I think

numbered 1 of 1879. The Council having gone into Committee Opium Farm for \$205,000 per annum for raged undoubtedly with great violence. his duty in mentioning this to say that the stroyed by a fire here before, not so many credit of this was due, he thought very as on this occasionpressed the opinion in that report during the investigation. time of his predecessor that the Farm was posed of at a considerable increase of sary. The persons engaged on the ocprice. He had taken both those gentlemen casion were not to blame. I have into his counsel, and also Mr Keswick, Mr explained where the faults lay. We had Mr Tonnochy suggested the words little Committee so long ago as August last of the town; the water supply was insufficifor the purpose of considering means for in- ent, and in former fires in this Colony Mr Keswick thought it would be well to creasing the revenue from the Farm. The we had an ample water supply. It is to first tenders were refused as not being suffi- the faults I have indicated, and not to ciently high; the existing Farmers then individuals that blame is to be attached, offered a somewhat higher sum, not much and whether those individuals are hinted higher, -an advance from \$156,000 to at or named I assure the honourable the Saigon farmer, he thought it only proper any gentleman concerned in extinguishing to summon the existing opium farmers to the fire in this Colony was to blame. come to the Council, and in the presence of If we had had ample water, or a hook the Council he informed them that he had and ladder brigade the fire might have been \$200,000. Both parties were finally re- perfectly safe in the hands of the executive quired to put in sealed tenders, and on -no investigation is needed. their being opened it was found that Mr Keswick: The fire did not break the existing farmers offered \$201,000 while out in the upper levels of the town; it term "Excise Officer" be substituted for the Saigon Farmer offered \$205,000. The was confined to the lower portions of the latter's tender was accepted. It was, he town for a considerable time; your remark The proposal was adopted unanimously, thought, a matter for considerable congra- about the water supply being formerly had now for the first time fallen into the hands of a British subject, as was the Scigon Farmer, who he saw was present on that occasion.

The CHIEF JUSTICE said he had accompanied the new Opium Farmer from Singa-. pore, and he had found him a most intel-

THE PROPOSED SPIRIT FARM HIS EXCELLENCY moved the first reading of a Bill relating to the proposed Spirit Farm, The Bill would be in their hands in a few days, and he would not go into the details of it then,

THE GREAT FIRE. His Excellency said he would be glad to express to the whole community his tense of the great calamity which had reat cently fallen upon the Colony. A great calamity had occurred which had destroyed one could have witnessed the last strug-368 houses having a total rental of \$120,000 | gle with the fire but would have been a year. He would only briefly say that he convinced that all His Excellency. had received from the Superintendent of the had said could be endorsed every word. Fire Brigade a report which he at once sent to No one could have witnessed the way in the printers, and which would be in the which the fire was grappled with and extin-The holder of the exclusive pri- hande of the members of the Council in a guished at Koss's corner without admiring the vilege and his licensees shall, on the expiration few days. He thought he might tell them conduct of the firemen, and others sugared tion of his term, hand over to the incoming that without any delay he had been conholder, and the incoming helder shall take sulting those honourable gentleman, some

of raw, boiled and prepared opium at such | bound to consult in a matter of that kind, prices as may be settled subject to the and he had arrived at the conclusion, which proviso hereinafter contained for arbitration | might of course be modified by discussion in Council, that it would be necessary for "V. Neither the holder of the exclusive | them in the first-instance, to obtain a skilled and trained fireman who would have the end of his term, manufacture more than something to say with respect to the manthe usual quantity of boiled or prepared agement of fire work. Secondly, it was, he opium, or sell any boiled or prepared opium | thought, necessary that they should have at less than the average current prices of the an abundant supply of water. (Hear, hear) day, or in greater quantities than usual at | He was also of opinion that it would be the time of the year, and shall not sell, necessary for them to have engines capable export, or otherwise make away with or of proceeding to the higher levels of the dispose of any of his stock of boiled or town. The engines they had at present prepared opium, but shall make over to the were very powerful ones, but they were new holder of the said exclusive privilege very heavy, and Mr Creagh reported to the full and complete stock of raw or boiled him in November that it was desirand prepared opium at the marketable value lable to get lighter engines, and they thereof and in the event of any difference had then in Finance Committee passed a vote of £514 for a lighter engine. pared opium manufactured or sold during. That vote was incorporated in the estimates, and the engine had been applied the price of the same and of the nature for. He also thought they ought to have a few more permanent, paid firemen (hear pared opium so to be purchased or made hear), and also a body of men such as they had at Shanghai called the Hook and Ladder Brigade. If they had those he thought one to be appointed by the new holder of there would be no necessity for blowing the exclusive privilege, one by the person up houses with gunpowder-barbarous operations with which he had no sympathy. about to expire, and one by the Governor, On the night of the fire Mr Ryrie was good enough to call him about 3 o'clock in the jority of them shall be final, and the arbi- morning, and until then he knew nothing of tration or such other settlement shall be what was going on. The town was built held at such time at or before or after the on the water's edge, and they ought to end of the term of the outgoing holder of be able to drive water from the sea Section 8 provides generally that where the exclusive privilege as to the Governor up to the higher levels, but of course may be filed in Court pursuant to the pro- such as would enable them, with the aid of visions of "The Hongkong Code of Civil hydrants, to throw water over a house without the aid of an engine, the stopping His EXCELLENCY said, in reply to Mr of a fire would be greatly facilitated, and Keswick, that the Ordinance they were in- he hoped to effect some improvement of this

nance to prevent the present farmer from jest forward. No one who witnessed that carrying on his business, as he had been fire could have any other opinion than that contractor since the 21st December last, but he saw the fire from beginning to end. and not one word of opposition to it had been and he had seen previous fires, and he did whispered by him, and moreover he ten- not think anything short of the barbarous Section 10 authorises the Governor to dered upon that Ordinance. They merely custom of blowing up the houses to which appoint Revenue Officers on the nomination protected the revenue, and the opium farmer His Excellency had alluded could have had raised no objection to the Bill, and as stopped previous fires or would have enabled Section 11 provides that the names and it was legal, he hoped they would be able | them to have stopped the last. Certainly an ample supply of water, such as he had Mr Keswick said his remarks had refer- alluded to on previous occasions in the ence more particularly to section 6. He Council, for the benefit of the Chinese comas it stood, and he did not take any ob- at the fire. For sanitary and domesperfect legislation. It seemed to him of fresh water was a first necessary in that the present holder of the license the Colony. When they had appointments Section 13 removes any doubt existing at | might desire to boil a large quantity of | made to the Fire Brigade they should be opium for shipment to Australia or San | made with consideration for the importance Francisco; he might desire to send a larger of the office given to the recipients and no quantity than he had been in the habit of desire to benefit one person or another, and that the officer appointed should have ceived that under section 5 he would be some degree of competency for the post which he is called upon to fill. The fire had been such a sad calamity that he hoped the alarm that had been orested would not be allowed to pass over until measures were taken to prevent for the fu-

His EXCELLENCY: As my honourable the average quantity which he had been as to Major-General Donovan and his officers boiling, preparing and selling. If the and men and to Commodore Watson and Farmer attempted to prepare and sell more the officers and men under him. for ate attempt to injure the incoming farmer. it ought to have been remembered that The Ordinance was finally passed, and the fire originated at a time when there had been a long drought in the Colony. HIS EXCELLENCY said he might now men- | that the wind was high, and continued tion to the Council that he had sold the high for a long time so that the fire the next three years. He thought it was There was a large number of houses de-

Mr May and Mr Ryrie, whose report sug- present occasion. I attributed the blame gested the steps he had taken. They ex- to no one; I think it is a matter requiring

His Excellency; I totally differ from undersold, and that it ought to be dis- you; I think no investigation is neces-Lowcock and Mr Price, and they formed a no engines that could go to the upper parts \$170,000. Having received an offer from member he is wrong in supposing that received an offer of \$192,000. After some extinguished very rapidly. I can assure the hesitation the existing farmers offered honourable gentleman that the matter is

tulation that the Opium Farm in Hongkong greater than it is now is not, I believe. strictly accurate. I think from my recollection of 1867 that the water supply then was not so good as it is at present.

His Excellency: It was at a subsequent fire, I think.

. Mr May having made a few-remarks in an undertone to Mr Hennessy.

His Excellency said, he ought to have referred to what he saw done at Mr Koss's house by the men of the Fire Brigade. What he saw the Brigade do at that place reflected the greatest credit upon the Colony. Mr Reed who was with him said that whatever

calamity this might be to the Colony, from what he had seen of it, he certainly could only come to the conclusion that the Volunteer Fire Brigade and Police reflected the highest credit upon the place.

Mr KESWICE said he thought no

The proceedings then terminated,

Portfolio.

THE OLD PASTOR'S DISMISSAL BY ELIZABETH CUMINGS. We need a younger man to stir the people And lead them to the fold, The dencons said. "We ask your resignation Because you're growing old."

The paster bowed his deacons out in silence And tenderly the gloom Of twilight hid him and his bitter anguish Within the lonely room.

Above the violet hills the sunlight's glory Hung like a crown of gold, And from the great church spire the bell' sweet anthem Adown the stillness rolled.

Assembled were the people for God's worship; But in his study chair The pastor sat unheeding, while the south wind Caressed his snow-white hair.

A smile lay on his lips. His was the score Of sorrow's glad surcease. Upon his forehead shone the benediction Of everlasting peace.

"The ways of Providence are most my aterious. The deacons gravely said, As wondering eyed, and scared, the people crowded About their pastor-dead.

"We loved him," wrote the people on the In words of shining gold; And bove the broken heart they set a statue Of marble, white and cold. -New York Home Journal.

FOLDED HANDS. THEY were so helpless when I saw them firs The tiny fingers could not clasp a thing But folded lay upon the breast that nursed, Too weak to wander and too frail to cling.

I saw them when the years had given them To clasp life's joys with passion's impulse

Two restless hands that found their rest at And folded lay within another's hold.

I saw them strained with labor's patient Worn with the burden that they could

not bear i First weakly raised against the woes of life, Then folded in the calmness of despair.

One day we found them lying waxen white Upon a breast grown strangely calm and We spftly hid them then from out of sight The folded hands that never shall unfold. Harper's.

ODE TO THE MOSQUITO. Could thorns and thistles sprout a lung Were nettles like a baby born To yell from darkness till the morn : Were Hades housed in one small thing. Could curses buzz about and sing, Hot taper torments serenade With whines on flying fiddles played Had slivers wings and heinous heart To act the true assassin's part ; Did evil hatch itself through flies, Avernian atoms in disguise-Thou murd'rous mote of midnight air, Straight could I place ye then and there.

Whence sally thy ferocious flock As slowly my rheumatic clock Goes hobbling through the solemn hours Whence come those pricking powers, Minute, stilettoed villanies, To sap the vitals of mine case? What mighty midge, in conscience' stead, Disturbs the refuge of my bed, Or pauses on infernal route To drain life's very fluid out?

O water-risen dip'tral devil. Thou starved wizen runt of revel: --O empty wickedness with wings. Thou insect-imp equipped with stings; O awl for flesh of human kind, Gaunt gimlet with a miner's mind; Thou pastilence on pinions gray, Thou embryo eagle mad for prey-What still more cu sed can I say. Thou hornet's ghost turned t'other way? -J. V. Choney.

THE SINS OF THE AGE. - The ignoble love of ease and pleasure; the degrading worship of wealth; the demoralising frauds and dishonesties that come of the fierce haste to possess it; the senseless extravaganes of luxury that too often follows on Its possession; the effrontery of vice that. flushed with pride and fullness of breed, no longer condescends to pay to virtue even the tribute of hypocrisy; the low cynicism self-denial, those enjoyments which are now transaction. As for his complaint, so recalls the fate to which his predecessors the privileged possession of the few, but cleverly did T'Kindt defend himself have been doomed by the fatal choke-damp which the many long for with a bitter and and so artfully did he dwell on the and fire-blast. The collier is essential to a persistent longing these are some of the popularity the bank had gained through the community; the convict has forfeited aseds of evil which, sown in our own soil his exertions, that, instead of looking his claim to recognition. The collier spends and by our own hands, may one day rise into his record of securities, the directors his time and strength in perpetual midnight, up, an exceeding great army, more to accorded him a vote of thanks. Even knowing full well that 'accidents' occur forsign for. The glare and glitter of our jot of his confidence in him, and only in- large percentage of pitmen as their victims, Modern divilisation may hide these for a spected his ledgers after giving him a few with no means of self-protection and scant of the most precious elements of our national day, however, T'Kindt began to flud the down to learn a handieraft by which he may not, the time may come when we may wish | public had it not been that he was captured war-nay, even the terrible triels and thousand p tinds of other people's money shadows of defeat-had visited to in time in his carpet-bagi so save us from the greater horrors bred out of our own sins in time of profoundest wass and peace. The Bishop of Peterborough's Charge.

talked-of and be-praised gift could but be kins, Colton, Reese, and Q'Brien-sll of widely diffused among us, how vastly dif- whom began life in poverty and died reputed torest would be one lives, and how much millionaries, cash of three of them leaving

we had each one of us but the moral cour- dols. The San Francisco Alta gives the over three-quarters of a million sterling. less provided, to cultivate it by constant the sake of business, with a strong sense of use, and to act solely on its dictates, what duty, a dislike of display and of any partiobedience to the dictates of fashion. Orl- was a natural politician, and was fond of their follies .- World.

A CLEVER BANK FRAUD.

Just now (says the Daily Telegraph) It is record in detail of the fact was made. In date deposited shares or scrip of a certain faithful in business transactions. W. S. Through which their charpness might be pounds a year of salary, and had sole charge | wealth. He did not bother himself much and amount that had been deposited by tributed by the next. somebody else. As he always took care to tap a large area of deposits, he never exhausted any single one to such an extent as to render it impossible to meet a sudden call from some depositor whose lodged securities might have been embezzled. As nobody took note of the numbers of their "shares," and as the bank kept no it has its limits. Statistics doubtless prove record of anything but their amounts, an overrated decrease of recommittals of late ing his property that what he got was | convictions every year, and with the daily identical with what he had lodged. Then records of barbarities which familiarity has no one had any motive to suspect T'Kindt. deprived of much of their atrocity, it is not man-lending people money on easy terms, than 2000 convicted criminals in English getting favours for them, paying their gacls whose innate villany puts them outside dividends at sight without deducting com- the pale of hope. Among these are the mission—in fact, he behaved as though his calculating plotters whose schemes have one object in life were to popularise the robbed the widow and the aged of their sole suspicious of a young fellow who did legal quibbles have dodged the hangman, so much good work for them on a hundred and other well-known types of scoundrelism. n'Why n'do n'we mourn n'depa-arted frenand sixty pounds a year, and never Our great convict establishments overflow asked for an Increase of salary ? One day, with creatures of this sort-veritable wildthat sneed away all those better thoughts it is true, they were startled by M. Bis- beasts most of them-whom no punishment and higher aims that are the very breath of choffsheim, the ominent financier, lodging can frighten into decency, and no kindness a nation's nobler life, and springing out of a complaint to the effect that 1,358 shares subdue. These we build homes for, feed, these, the strife of interests, the war of of the Namur and Liege Railway, belong fatten, clothe, educate, train in handicraft, Classes, widening and deepening day by ing to him, whose numbers he had noted. spend fortunes in qualifying them to compete dey as the envious selfishness of poverty had, without his knowledge, been abstracted with honest workers whom we help them to Sises up in natural reaction against the from the bank, and deposited in another oust, and then we turn them out into the ostentations selfishness of wealth; the establishment of which he was himself a world healthier, more knowing and less dull, desperate hate with which those who director. He went and demanded the clumsy, to pursue the career of their choice. want and have not come at last to regard scrip, but was told by T'Kindt that, as the Perhaps the most arduous of all toils, purely the thole framework of society, which office was closing, he must come next day. from the physical standpoint, is that of the seems to them but one huge contrivance He came next day, and after waiting a miner. He has to face not only ever imfor their oppression; the wild dreams of quarter of an hour, had his shares, which minent dangers to limb and life, but the was made at her by all the boats, "Stern, tovolutionary change which shall give to had been meanwhile recovered, tendered to gloom of the deep pit, and the still gloomier for your lives; 'stern all!" oried some of

Four residents of San Francisco have COMMON BENSE. If only this much died since the beginning of this year Hop-

age to take from its hiding-place the following account of the four :- "Hopkins common sense with which we are more or | was strict, economical, fond of business for a very different world this would speedily cipation in political management. He was become! If each one acted according to a quiet, just man, liked and trusted by all bis own thought or opinion, instead of the who knew him well; fitted to thrive by pruunwritten but obligatory law, "every one dence and thrift, avoiding everything that does so and so," society would at once looked to him like speculation, but not unassume a charming and refreshing origin- able to comprehend or undertake great ality. People would do things because they enterprises, such as the Central Pacific was wished to do them, and say things because at the beginning. Colton was a very diffethey really thought them, instead of in rent man. He began life as an office-holder. ginality would cease to be consi lered "bad participating in public movements and instyle;" on the contrary, it would be duly, fluencing men about him. He had a natural welcomed and warmly appreciated. We liking for speculation, and made many incannot say, however, that we see any im- vestments which would never have found mediate probability of the approach of this favour with Hopkins; but he was much much-to-be-desired millennium; indeed more careful than the average speculator. those possessed in some small degree of the He enjoyed the spending as well as the gift seem chiefly bent on hiding their feeble making of his money. He was proud of optional for the convict, with inducement of light under a bushel and imposing the his magnificent home, and was the only one same duty on those more highly gifted of the four that had one, Hopkins, dving than themselves; although they are still before the completion of his palace, which ready to join in a chorus of praise and he built rather as a sense of duty to Caliadmiration, so long as common sense fornia than to gratify his own taste. Like remains quietly on its pedestal, and refrains | the others, Colton had an excellent reputafrom descending into the arena of daily tion for fair dealing. It would, we imagine. life to disturb their minds or to condemn | be no injustice to Michael Reese to call him a genteel miser. He had a genius for lending money. An excellent judge of men and for years past. The mat-making, tailoring, a sound thinker, ho carefully studied the investments offered to him before accepting prisoners are now engaged in mean ruin them. It was his rule to rely exclusively to thousands of craftsmen who have been on his own judgment, and never take a ousted from market by the competition of to the little kingdom of Belgium that we large risk merely because of a possibility of our prison manufactures, which turn out for . The delights of salmon-fishing, the hook- tides of the ocean can furnish a constant and are indebted for the last great sensational large gains. Reasonable certainty of a mo. five shillings articles of which the materials log of the monster, the excited chase, and unlimited power which can by friction be orime, though it is devoid of that savage derate profit was, in his opinion, the first alone cost four-and-tenpence. But this is not | the capture, after, it may be, many a long | converted into any amount of electricity for coarseness of incident which too often mars requisite in a business transaction. After the answer; the truth is that by turning mile of "play," are known only to the the purpose of creating light, heat, and the artistic tout ensemble of French rescality. he had acquired his first million he bor-The criminal is one Eugene TKindt rowed largely, and nobody knew better Roodebecke, a respectable young fellow, where to borrow cheap or to lend dear. He who home years ago was started in life as a provided himself with a good stock of subordinate clerk in the Bank of Belgium, available securities, from which he could and he stands charged with having embezzi- readily obtain money from people who ed or stolen no less than £920,000. Eugene would not lend unless they could obtain T'Kindt was a clever youth, and soon after their funds at very short notice. He loaned entering the bank did what most criminals at much higher rates. It is said by those of his ability do-he detected a weak spot, who ought to know that he made 200,000 a loophole of laxity-in the working of its | dols. annually on borrowed money. He " system," The Bank of Belgium was the | paid several visits to Europe, and somefavourite receptacle for the deposit of small | times indulged in little luxuries; but his tradesmen's securities and savings. The expenditures for personal enjoyment were weak spot in its plan of working was this, generally less than those of men with an that when securities were lodged with it no income of 2,000 dols. a year. His only gift of money for a public purpose in his a vague way the general title of the security lifetime, so far as we know, was that of was entered in the books, and the depositor's | 8,000 dols. to purchase Lieber's library for name was noted. But beyond the record | the State University. He could make himthat such and such a person had on a given | self agreeable in company, and was fair and company, to an amount named, the books O'Brien had no uncommon capacity in any of the bank took no cognisance of the trans- respect, and in the ordinary course of events action. Any sharp clerk could see at a he would never have made more than a glance what was wrong in this system. No moderate fortune. He owed much of his accurate note was taken of the securities, | great success to genial manners. As a good so as to enable them in each case to be fellow he had few superiors. He always had exactly identified with the names of their a cheerful word for everybody, and everybody depositors. No attempt, in other words, liked him. His popularity contributed much was made to check the "numbers" as well to give a start to the house of Flood and as the amount of these securities, and of O'Brien, and he was fortunate enough to be this fact young T'Kindt soon made profit- associated with men whose special knowable use. He had one hundred and sixty ledge and talents raised the firm to princely of these securities, amounting in value to in the acquisition or in the management of many millions sterling. It never occurred his wealth; it added little to his enjoyment to his worthy chief. M. Fortamps-a great and made little change in his tastes or asfinancier and a senator to boot as odd that sociations. He was to the last the same a clerk with one hundred and sixty pounds | plain, simplehearted man among his old a year could live like a lord and enjoy life friends as in the earlier days. Each of World. with the profligacy of a prince; that he these four men deserved his good fortune, could have a town house, a rural villa, a acquired it fairly, and used it in a manner picture gallery, a box at the Monnale, a that did no harm to the community. Hopracing stable, and all sorts of delightfully kins obtained much of his wealth from Go-Yet how, it will be asked, even under the helped to build 2,000 miles of railroad, and Moody. One caricatures the singing of the laxest system and most credulous manager, he made a good return for all he got line was a young bank clerk in T'Kindt's | Colton helped to build 700 miles of railposition able to steal £920,000? Nothing road. O'Brien's wealth contributed to erect | thus: could be simpler than the modus operandi. one of the finest buildings and to found one When he wanted money, he merely ap- of the wealthiest banks in the United pro riated scrip or any valuable security States. Reese erected many good buildings. deposited in the bank. When the depositor | Hopkins, O'Brien, and Reese were childless: asked for delivery of the said scrip, T'Kindt | Colton leaves two daughters. The millions blandly handed him serip similar in kind | accumulated by one generation will be dis-

WHY KILL THE WRONG MEN?

The tendency to humanitarianism in dealing with our criminals has been and is, to a great extent, desirable and beneficial; but nobody knew or could know on withdraw- years; but with an average of 16,000 fresh He was an unusually obliging young gentle- too much to say that there cannot be less bank with all classes of the community. support; the fiends whose brutal lust has As for the directors, why should they be ruined their victims; the murderers who by all alike, without the pain of labour and him as if nothing was out of joint in the associations which haunt his mind as he the more experienced harpooners, "See, be dreaded than the invading hosts of any his chief, M. Fortamps, abated not a with undeviating certainty, which claim a time from us I we may fail to see how some | days' notice of his intention to do so. One | hope of lucky escape. The convict settles streathers are withering in its heated atmos. atmosphere of Brussels getting uncomfort- legally rob an honest workman of employbhete of what evil things are growing to ably warm, and feeling he would benefit by ment, with the cheering assurance that a instabilty in the darker shadows that it a change of climate, he set out for New generous Covernment has used every precasts but they are there, nevertheless; York, He might have added a new chapter caution to prolong his valued life. In only and, if we need them not and reform them to the financial history of the Great Re- two pit explosions; within the past three months, over four hundred and twenty that the sharp and sobering discipling of at Liverpool with three hundred and twenty hard-working colliers have been burnt to death, and there are many more than two fatal pit 'accidents' every year. There are to such wholesale calamities in our Convict The collier maintains himself in houset independence most of his pulling away: "Now she's in her death prebarious life; The convict establishments flurry." These words were not out of his only of England, not including ordinary

proachable colliers. But the working in permost, not much the worse either. Fortumines is not inflicted cruelty, for thousands nately we all got clear of the furious blows If convicts of the worst class were sentenced, say to two years out of every five of the old David, into whose boat I was taken. ordinary term, to be spent in the working of a dangerous mine, they would be on better continued, we all the while looking on, and terms than the honest men who labour all their lives in pits. But it might be made reduction in time according to his pit servitude. . The work would be scarcely more difficult than the stone-hewing at Dartmoor, and would have its privileges both of petty pay and above-ground exercise. Our political economist might raise an objection on the score of depriving the colliers of their occupation. But this is precisely-mutatis mutandis-what convicts have been doing stone-quarrying, and harbour-building which convicts into colliers in dangerous mines the initiated and the expert. But there are power for the use of man. He proposes to displacement would be only from perilous to other scenes in the life of the salmon not build immense basins in the sea, in the safer occupation and worthy citizens would unmingled with the poetic, and which at shallow water of an inlet near the shore, be spared to maintain in honourable inde- present rise to our mental view. The scene where there are high floods. Two walls are pendence their families who are now racked is a long stretch of sandy shore on the to be built strong enough for the purpose. and panperised by disastrous accidents. Frith of Forth: the time is evening, with One will be built at the mouth of the inlet to The labour-force that would thus be pre- a setting sun fast disappearing behind a shut off the sea; the other a certain distance served would make for the social and the bank of clouds, and throwing a fiery apart, to divide the inlet into two basins. pecuniary advantage of the community, effulgence over land and sea. There, sea- | Each wall will have a floodgate, through

a greater loss.

BCIENTIFIC CHURCH SINGING.

Many are the "hite" at quartette-choirs wicked but ruinously expensive luxurles. vernment subsidies; but in return he besides those of Dominie Talmage and Mr. follow; and as the last pocket is emptied class at the Dartmouth Medical College

> "Welcome sweet day of rest" "Wan kan swan dan and ran."

"We-e-e-l co-o-o-me swe-e-e-et day of re-e-e-est."

press on paper some of the old style singing. Take the old fugu tune "Exhortations," one of the most popular of its tribe. As or-

dinarily sung it runs thus: "On Jaw-aw-aw-dan's staw-aw-aw-my ba-a-anka

I sta-a-and, And ca-a-ast a wi-i-ishful eye."

A company of the blessed "old folks" will pepper "Kentucky," another popular ballad, with slides, trills, arpeggio turas, grace notes, and runs enough to serve Handel or Rossini for a dozen songs! But the crowning apology for "scientific" singing is found in the execution of "China" in the nasat style, once supposed, and still thought by some good people to be peculiarly pious and edifying, in which the consonant 'in" is heard like the drone of a bagpine or the wheeze of a melodeon, with a baritone note broke loose. It must be sung to give

n'Or shake n'at n'death's a-a-larm-z-z-z n'Tisn'but n'the voice n'that Jesus s'n'd'z-z-z

n'To-o call n'us n'to his ahrm-z-z-z! No quartette choir in the universe can beat this-ut least so says Dr Wentworth .-

A WHALE'S DEATH FLURRY.

"Hurrah, boys! see, she rises!" was the general shout. Up came the whale, more suddenly than we expected. A general dash | Buil. she's in a flurry." First the moneter flapped the water violently with its fins; then the tail was elevated aloft, lashing the ocean around into a mass of foam. This was not its death flurry, for gaining strength before more harpoons or lances could be struck into it, away it went again, heading toward the ice. Its course was clearly discerned by a small whirling eddy, which showed that it was at no great distance under the surface, while in its wake was seen a thin line of oil and blood, which had exuded from its wound. Wearied, however, by its exertions and its former deep dive, it was again obliged to come to the surface to breather Again the eager boats dashed in, almost running on its back; and from every side it was plied with lances; while enother harpoon was driven deep into it, making it doubly secured.

Our boat was the most incautious, for w were right over the tail of the whale. The The death-rate among convicts is chief harpooner warned us: "Back, my lad; back all," he shouted out, his own boat mouth when I saw our berpooner leap from gaols and criminal lunatio prisons, cost but the boat and swim as fast as he could tolittle under half a milion every year, the ward one of the others. I was thinking of

less conventional we should become! If an estate estimated at more than 8,000,000 entire cost of all classes of prisons being following his example, knowing he had good tops, placing fifteen lights upon each arm. reasons for it, for I had seen the fins of the | The main object is to ascertain how many Seeing that a certain percentage of Eng- whale flap furiously, and which had warned electric jets can be obtained from one-horse lishmen have to be killed in coal mines him, when a violent blow, which I fancied power. Mr Edison says the experiment will every year, the question forces itself whether must have not only dashed the boat to enable him to discover any defects and it would not be better-regarded in the pieces, but have broken every bone in our make the invention complete before adaptabstract—to nominate those who are a curse bodies, was struck on the keel of our boat. ing it to the great cities. The thing could to society instead of those who are a Up flew the best in the air, some six or not be done in a day. He was working blessing. If lives must be sacrificed, why eight feet at least, with the remaining upon a principle without known laws to not those that are least valuable? Why crew in her. Then down we came, one guide him, but experiments demanded both should not detachments of our most danger- flying on one side, one on the other, time and money. He believed that he would ous find incorrigible convicts be employed in but none of us hurt in the least, splut- have the light in practical operation in about coal-getting in dangerous mines? Would tering and striking out together, while six weeks from that time. it be cruel? Then we are cruel to our irre- the boat came down with her keel upvolunteer for the duty, accepting the risks. | the monster continued dealing with its tail. "Never saw a whale in such a flurry," said For upward of two minutes the flurry no one daring to approach it; at the same time a spout of blood and mucus and oil ascended into the air from its blow-hole and sprinkled us all over. "Hurrah, my lads. she spouts blood!" we shouted each to the other, though we all saw and felt it plain enough. There was a last lash of that tail. now faint and scarcely rising above the water, but which, a few moments ago, would have sent every beat around it flying into splinters. Then all was quiet. mighty mass, inanimate, turned slowly round upon its side, and then it floated belly up and dead.

SALMON-FISHING.

fere if an honest man deliberately courts here and there into huge pockets, in which of the outer basin is closed, and thus Mr criminal into the way of danger, is no sound finally captured. The tide is receding, water. Smaller gates in the wall of the first penalty is remitted, a declaration that he is | their great net-pockets; and one unwinds | to furnish the entire country with light new legislation prohibit the brave volunteers a stout pole. Cautiously he feels his way before Congress in its next session, and entering upon the hazardous task, of course latticed den, like a hunter seeking some scheme, instead of paying the rebel debt and using its influence to find them safer em- agile quarry. Splash-there goes a tall-fin! ployment of equivalent value, might be The not has touched fish, and now begins managed by giving them the work now the chase in earnest. Slowly the fisher careers done by an equal number of convicts, apart | round and round the pocket, until at last he from other measures. If one of the periodi- presses his prey into a corner of the huge cal 'accidents' should happen, caused either | purse. The contest of man and fish now by the mysterious working of a natural law begins. Sloping his net, the fisher conor by the wickedness of an individual, and trives to edge his fish into it, and cautiously an explosion ensued, the awful calamity shifts fish and net, still under water, nearer would duly affect us, but we should have and nearer to the man hole at which the the consolation of knowing that the lives cobble waits. Now comes the tug of war. lost were those which society had already The net is lifted suddenly; the great fish decided were worthless and dangerous. - is in its toils, but it is as much as the man can do to grasp the net itself, and lift it so that his neighbour may seize the great glittering fish, and with a merciful blow on the back of the neck send it painlessly to the shades. A grilse and other salmon of its contents the cobble is pretty sorely laden, and has to be fastened far beyond its former anchorage, whilst its owners carry the rich spoil of the sea homewards.-Cassell's Magazine.

Miscellaneous.

Suppose we turn the tables and try to ex- | Marshal Commanding in Chief directs that. until further orders, the minimum height of recruits for the Royal Engineers and Infantry of the Line will be raised as follows:-Royal Engineers (sappers) from 5 feet 6 it has been found suspended from the Line from 5 feet 5 inches to 5 feet 6 inches. The minimum height for rifle regiments remains as at present, o feet 41 inches.

TO MAKE CORKS AIR-TIGHT AND WATER-TIGHT. - A German chemical journal commends the use of paraffine as the best method of making porous corks gas-tight and water-tight. Allow the corks to remain for about five minutes beneath the surface of melted paraffice in a suitable vessel, the corks being held down either by a perforated lid, wire screen, or similar device. Corks thus prepared, the writer says, can be easily cut and bored, have a perfectly smooth exterior, may be introduced and removed from the neck of a flash with ease, and make a perfect seal.

ST. James's, Hatcham .- We hear that the Key. Arthur Tooth has completed his resignation of St. James's, Hatcham, having signed the necessary documents, which had been prepared some time ago, during the past fortnight. It is said that the Bishop of Kochester has not, so far, accepted the rev. gentleman's resignation, and that it is possible that the bishop may refuse to institute the patron's nominee. It is believed that should the bishop refuse to accept Mr Arthur Tooth's resignation he will return to Hatcham and himself con duct the services at St. James's .- John

A MARTER To Science,-An American naturalist, while investigating the causes and effect of the poison of a wasp sting, nobly determined to make himself a martyr to science, and accordingly handed his thumb to an impation: inecet he had caged in a bottle. The wasp entered into the martyr business with a great deal of spirit, and backed up to the thumb with an abruptness which took the scientist by surprise. He was so deeply absorbed in the "study of remedies that he forgot to make any notes, but his wife wrote a paragraph in his notebook, for the benefit of colonce, that the primary effect of a wasp-sting is abrupt and terrifi -- and such words |-Medical Press.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC LIGHT, -- In the New York Sun of November 15, an interview between a member of the staff of that paper and Mr Edison is reported. Mr Edison stated that he was positive his invention would show that the electric light was much cheaper than gas, and he was putting up & new building 125 feet long to demoustrate the utility and economy of his discovery. The building, he added, would be completed in two weeks. He proposes to light a park by the aid of an 60-herse power engine, starting with 2,000 candie lights. He will use the telegraph poles, with arms across the

The following story, which comes to me from Bath, will be read with interest by all concerned in the nature of the securities of the City of Glasgow Bank. An esteemed officer of the Corporation met the other day with a friend who had lately returned from Australia. In the course of conversation. the Australian gentleman mentioned that he had left behind him an estate of ten thousand acres, "and," he added, "I'd willingly sell it at a penny a thousand." "Done, said his companion, drawing a shilling from his pocket. The vendor was as good as his word. He brought the title deeds, and the transaction was completed on the spot. A DISCOVERY is reported by a newspaper

of Chicago to have been made by a Mr Stempel, of that city, which eclipses not only the electric light, but telephones, phonographs, and all the other wonderful inventions of the day. Mr Stempel proposes not only to light, but also to heat and furnish water power for the whole of the United States by one immense and magnificent scheme. His proposition is that the which now loses the gain and gains a wards from the very door of the salmon- which, when open, the sea can flow in. At fisher's hut, runs a long line of nets sup- high tide the floodgate nearest the land is To say that society has no right to inter- ported on huge poles, and throwing itself shut. Six hours after, at ebb tide, the gate danger, nor to force even an irredesmable the finny prey is enticed, bewildered, and Stempel will have one great basin full of objection, for the law does punish those who and the salmon-fishers, in huge jackboots, basin are then opened, and the water rushes voluntarily court death or peril their lives wade to the furthest limits of the shore, through, turning as it runs a thousand for the sake of gain; and on the other and then as they merge into deeper water, turbine wheels which in their turn keep in hand, the sentencing a criminal to death or | push off for the nets in their flat-bottomed | motion the electrical machines from which servitude for life is, even when the death "cobble." Soon they reach the first of it is proposed to generate sufficient electricity not fit to live in this world. If, then, a a man-hole in the nets, and enters the heat, and motive power. The cost will, it suspected pit were open and ready to be pocket wading about in his great boots, is estimated, not exceed 2,000,000,000 dols.; worked, the Government might without and armed with a net borne on the end of and Mr Stempel proposes to bring the matter -married men with young families-from about, groping with the net around the urge upon the Democrats " to go in for this

> AMERICAN MEDICAL STUDENTS AND THEIR PET SKELETON. - We take the following from the New York Times : - Medical studentagre commonly courteous enough toward the living, but they treat the dead with much levily and rudeness. Their fondness for adorning their rooms with skulls and cross-bones, and working the odds and ends of skeletons up into drinking-cups, paper weights, pipe-stems, and other useful articles, is proverbial. No dreadful detail of death and corruption is ghastly to them. They treat corpses with easy familiarity, and like to show that they are void of all fear in such matters. This spirit often carries them beyond what is demanded by the mere interests of science. The graduating have recently had their class photograph taken, the skeletion of Evans, the Northwood murderer, being the central figure of the group. This skeleton has, so to speak, led an active life since it was laid aside by its mortal possessor. Evans' body was, after his execution, given to the medical college for dissection. The skeleton, RECRUITS .- A special order by the Field as having a certain historic interest, was wired together, and it has since been in frequent demand for what the playful Dartmouth student would probably call "decorative purposes." Many a morning inches to 5 feet 6 inches; Infantry of the village flag-pole, or sitting contemplatively upon the front steps of some timid citizen. it attended the chapel services one morning, hanging from a lofty book. It has been constantly used to scare Freshmen. To medical students such pranks are infinitely diverting; to others they seem anything but funny. In the finer and nobler minds, this spirit of horrid levity commonly ripens into the philosophic calmness with which old physicians regard the mystery of

> > Shipping Intelligence. The following is corrected from the latest London and Colonial Papers, &c.;-VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

AT HONGKONG,

Name. 28. Oracle Liverpool 30, Bristolian, Antwerp -26, Underwriter, Fortress Monroe 28, Abbay Cooper, Antwerp Aug. 1, Bury St. Edmunds, Penarth 0, Urania 18. Excelsion Hamburg 17. James Shepherd, London Liverpool fvia C'diff 17. Cilurnum. 16, Jacobine. Liverpool 19, Hermann, Bremen 8, Jan Peter, Maasluis Hamburg 21, Fulde, 23, Ulenorthy (s.), London 22, Toucer (a.), Liverpool 29, Rosaire, Cardiff 1, Nestor (a), LOADING FOR CHIRD AND JAVAS PORTS

At London. - Steamers of Suez Cana Ratinorshire, Gordon Castle.

At Liverpool.

POSTAL BATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmis sion of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised June 7th, 1878.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Lottors, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bond fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Ourrent may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union. The Union may be taken to comprise

Europe, most foreign possessions in Asla, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all N. America, Brazil, Peru, The Argentine Jamaica, Trinidad, Quiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, with al. Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese, and Spanish Colonies.

Countries NOT in the Union. - The chief countries not in the Union are : the Australasian Group, and Central America.

Postage to Union Countries. General Rates, by any route :--12 cents per doz. Letters. 8 cents. Registration, 2 cents each. Newspapers, 4 cents per 2 oz, Books and Patterns,

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:-16 conts per 1 oz Letters. Registration, 8 cents. 4 cents each. Newspapers, 6 cents per 2 oz. Books and Patterns,

There is no charge on redirected correapondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Aspinwall (N.B.), Bahamas, Guatemala Hayti (N.R.), Mexico (N.R.) Panama (N.R.), Salvador (N.B.), and Venezuela (N.R.) :--Via San Via S. Hampion Via

Letters,

Francisco, or Marsellies. Brindis.

Registration.	Mone,	. 12	12
Newspapers,	4	4	6
Books & Patter	ns, 6	, 8	10
Bolivia, Chili dor (N.R.), New (N.E.):	, Costa R Granada (ica (n.e.) n.e.), Nu	, Ecua-
Letters,	-33	34	38
Newspapers.	6	6	8
Books & Patter	na. 14	10	12
Registration,	12	None.	None.
Hawailan Ki	ngdom :	- (*)	0 6
Letters,	16	16	20
Registration,	None.	None.	None.

Newspapars, Books & Patterns, 8 W. Indies (except as above). Paragnay, Uruguay :--Letters, Newspapers

Books & Patterns, -Registration to British & Union) West Indies only, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji,

Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12, Registration, 12; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

* A small extra charge is made on delivery.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.	Letters.	Registration.	Newspapers .	Bks. & Pttns. Per 2 oz.
Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction,	2	8	2	2
and Japan, Bangkok, Cochin China, Tonquin, and the Phi-	4	8	2	2
tract Mail,	8	8	2	4

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper. The conditions are as follows :--

1st, The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets un-

stitched. 3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page. date of publication at the top of every to Tables of Contents and Indices.

newspaper, or of advertisements, printed graving plates, and confectionery of all on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of kinds. with the newspaper, and must have the guarded in so secure a manuar as to afford

printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs,

at the top of every sheet or side. A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate postage than would be chargeable on a

book packet of the same weight. The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must no be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily in-

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the onclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter. No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs, in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, de., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c. be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers,

&c. must not be sent as a separate packet, Circulars, -i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, -may also be sent by

book post. But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise). unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the

Government offices. When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

PATTERNS.

Troy must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be) or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. Samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, -but such articles only, -may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the con-

There must be no writing or printing apon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been oncasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz : Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, burches and the whole or part of the title and the of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissofs, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, subsequent page; and this regulation applies | sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, camples of ore, samples in glass 4th. A supplement must consist wholly bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various or in great part of matter like that of a kinds, ourry combs, dopper and steel en-

paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of | Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, engravings, prints, or lithographs illustra- lorks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machitive of articles in the newspaper. The nery, metal tubing, pieces of thetal or supplement must in every case be published ore, provided that they be packed and

title and date of publication of the newspaper | complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples. Indigo cannot be sent to any place.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters-except those to and through Australia-from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee

of 18 cents extra postage. A similar supplementary Mail is made for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee is also 18 cents.

Listellaneous Notices.

Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract

2. Invitations, do., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business. (See lostal

Guide, par. 103.) 8. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, do, all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post-Office unstamped, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each

batch must consist of at least ten. /4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same. places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the British Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Pakhoi, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot doep, nor weigh more than 5lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTER, but any parcel may be opened by direction ci the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted Parcels inaufficiently packed or protected. or liable to be crushed (as bandboxes. &c.) Glass, Liquids, Explosive substar ces, Matches, Indigo, Dyestuffs, Icc, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become effensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the senders against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon. The Philippine Islands being now admit-

ted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article JX of the Postal Treaty of Berne provides that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than the recognised rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony.

The above does not apply in any to loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Office will adopt

the same course. Complaints are sometimes received extra charges on correspondence exchanged believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose,

Any Foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

Indian Correspondence. Unpaid Letters are not received for the

Indian Mail Packets. The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it

Registration to Bangkok. Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 8 cents.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters.

Privates in H. M. Army or Navy, Noncommissioned Officers, * Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class) or | follows :-Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Southampton by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three-pence. Hongkong stamps will prepay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, sharged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations :-1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on

* But not Warrant Officers, viz., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Bostswain, or Carpenter,

the letter, and the commanding Officer | Fancy Work, and similar presents are conmust sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full. 3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with

name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full. Mails for the United Kingdom, &c. by French Packet.

Under instructions from the London Post Office, the Mails for the United Kingdom which have hitherto been forwarded via Margeilles, will henceforth be forwarded via Naples, as it is understood that a gainof twelve hours results from the adoption

of this route. As it would be extremely inconvenient to divide the mail, and no practical advantage would result from doing so, all correspondence intended for the United Kingdom by French Packet will be sent via Naples, even though marked via Marseilles.

An impression appears to prevail that correspondence for the Mediterranean stations, Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, the Levant, Turkey, &c., can be forwarded only by British Packet. It can be forwarded also by French Packet, and if so forwarded generally arrives a week earlier than if it had been detained for the British Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-sending, or mis-delivery of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered) nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain

during its transmission. To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury

is much increased. No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allower to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose, address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound togive change. nor are they author sed to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and must be accompanied with the full amount | Asier other countries with hot climates, with wax (including commission) in cheque, postage Athens (except such as is specially prepared), is stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a attended with much inconvenience, and little margin should be left for variations frequently with serious injury, not only to of exchange. The Postmaster issues the the letters so sealed but to the other letters order, sends it on in the envelope, and in the mail, from the melting of the wax and returns the change; if any, by first opporadhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission. By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way indertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registerbetween this Colony and Salgon, but it is ed, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, lewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as Books and Papers-to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs. Patterns-to British Offices, 5 lbs. if with-

out intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz. 4. The following articles cannot be sent by Post at all ! Glass, Liquids, Gunpowder, Matches, Candles, Boap, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or \$1.50.

offensive or injurious to persons dealing

PARCELS. -The public is reminded that, there is no such thing as Parcel Post to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable frifles through the Post, Fans, Cyrios, Articles of Drass

with them.

tinually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PATTERNS. -- Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a bond fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with shewing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, either direction, Money-Orders must be

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$50 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or: accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps

Letters containing Stamps should be Registered, and the Stamps should be secured from observation.

During the N.E. Monsoon, the Charterers and Agents of sailing ships for Manila, Saigon, Haifong and Bangkok are requested to give notice to the Post Office of the departures of such ships.

No correspondence will be forwarded by sailing vessel but such as is specially so

The Stamp Office being now provided with a 3 cent die, Books of Receipts, Rent Collectora' Broks, &c., can be stamped beforehand in the same manner as Cheque Books. Loose receipt forms can also be stamped if required.

Money Order Regulations.

1 .- Money Orders on the United Kingdom and the Straits Settlements are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokobama, Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice ve. sa.

2 -Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage

3 .- Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order* is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application tunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should Brisbane be. Care should be taken to send these Bury St. applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departures of the mails.

4.-No order must exceed £10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will | Channel Queen be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the Cilumum advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:--

Orders on the United Kingdom. Up to £2...... 18 cents, £7.,..... 54 ,, £10.....72 ,, Local Money Orders (including Straits

Settlements). ,, 50.....30 ,,

5.-Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama. 6.-Names must be given in full (except

when there is more than one Christian Frederick name) but the name of the Payee need not Fueiller be given if the order be crossed (as cheques | George Skolare crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank. 7.-No order can be paid till the Payee | Golden Fleece

have signed it in the proper place. An Great Admiral order can be transferred to another office Harkaway on payment of an additional commission. Hawkesbury In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment, or the like, application | Helena should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions. 8.-If the order be not presented within

six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months. the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

9.-No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

. Made out on a printed form which is supplied

+ Local Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 2 per cent. premium in all cases. A fixed dollar rate for drawing on the United Kingdom is in force at Shanghai,

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High, Comtom

Hodge, Roy.

Hoyt, Frank

Kaye, Mrs E.

Kin Cheung

Kwong Tay

Len Tong

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